

ATLANTIC TRAVEL & TOURS

**EGYPT, MIDDLE EAST,
INDIAN OCEAN AND JAPAN
ACCESSIBLE TRAVEL**

**TRAVEL FREELY AND WITHOUT BARRIERS:
ACCESSIBLE EXPERIENCES OFF THE BEATEN
TRACK OF MASS TOURISM**



WWW.VISITATLANTICTRAVELTOURS.COM

FROM THE CEO - FOUNDER

Dear travelers,

Imagine a journey where **every detail** is designed to make you feel **free to experience, discover, and be inspired — without barriers or compromises**. Every place has a story to tell, every landscape an emotion to share, and every experience is welcoming, accessible, and thoughtfully created for you.

Picture yourselves strolling through historic cities and vibrant neighborhoods, visiting museums and cultural spaces that surround you with beauty, or enjoying moments of tranquility immersed in nature, among lakes, rolling hills, and beaches where movement is easy and carefree. Feel the warmth of the sun on your face, the fresh air along a scenic pathway, and the rhythm of your footsteps blending with the spirit of the places you explore.

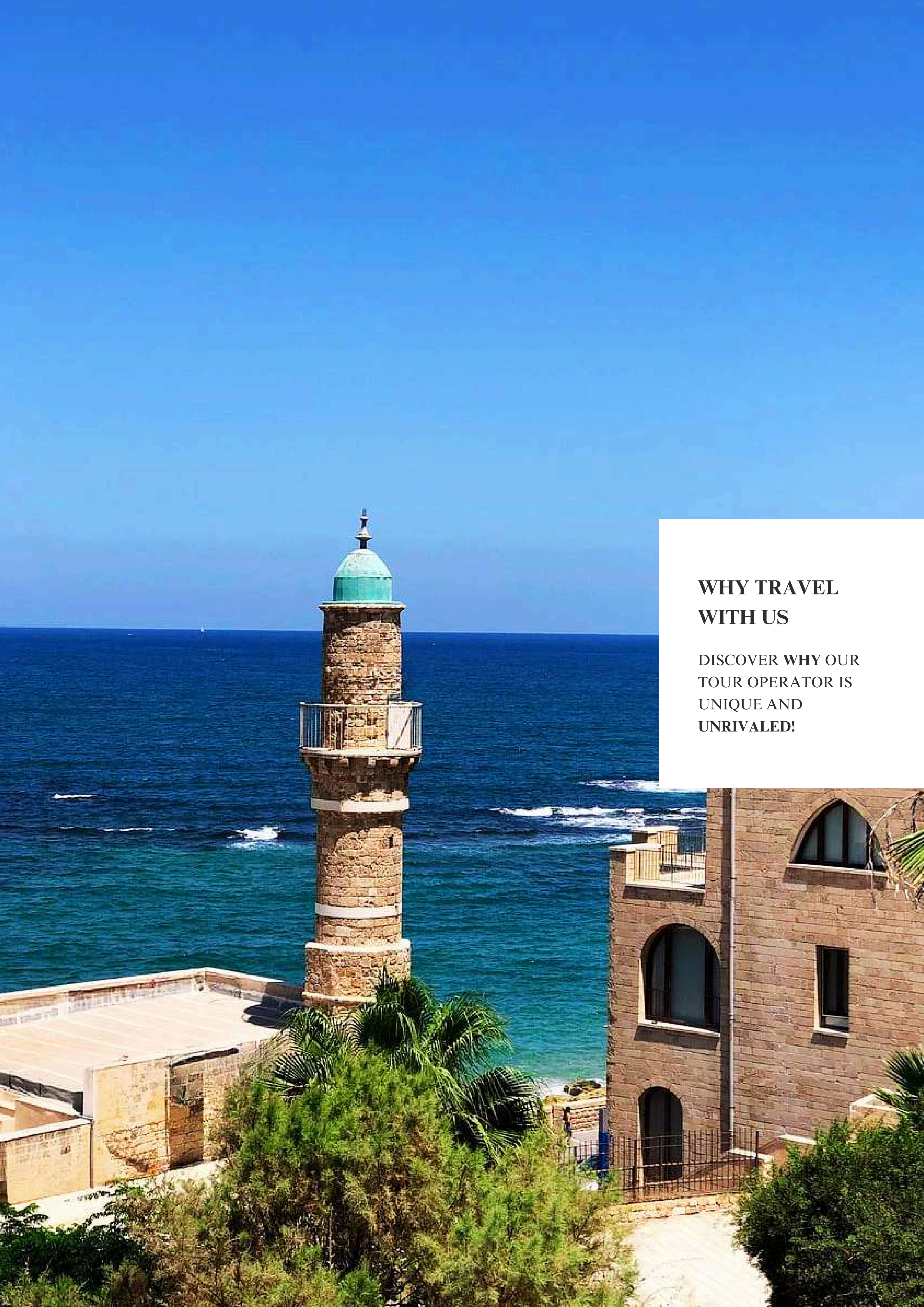
This brochure is an invitation to imagine every experience as something to be fully lived: from iconic attractions to more intimate corners, from breathtaking panoramas to the unique atmosphere of cities and villages. As you turn these pages, **let yourselves be inspired by a world that combines emotion, safety, and comfort — a world where the freedom to explore knows no limits**.

Open these pages, **let yourselves be carried away**, and begin planning a journey that is truly your own — an unforgettable experience to enjoy without barriers.



Steve Tabacchi

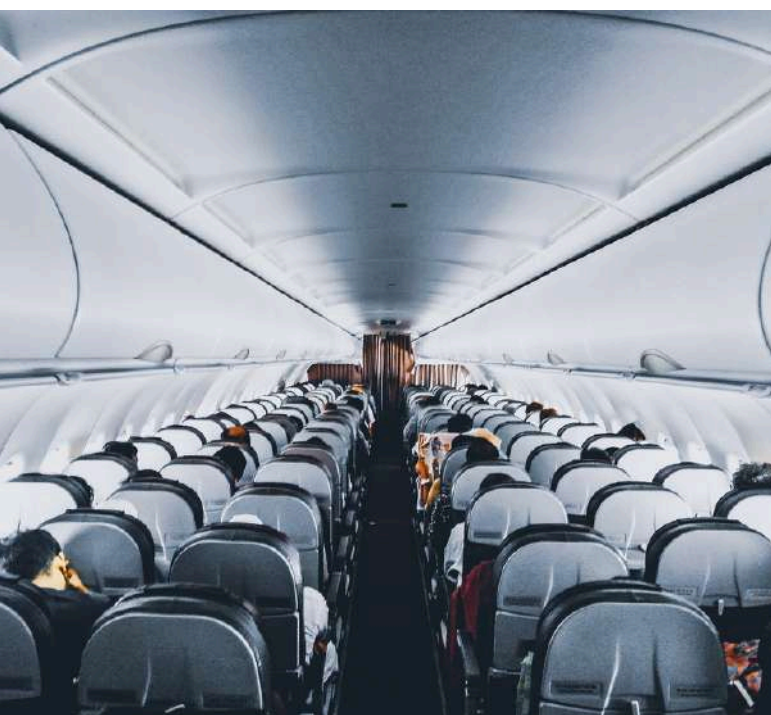
DR. STEVE TABACCHI
CEO - FOUNDER
ATLANTIC TRAVEL & TOURS



WHY TRAVEL WITH US

**DISCOVER WHY OUR
TOUR OPERATOR IS
UNIQUE AND
UNRIVALED!**

BESPOKE TRAVEL FOR EVERYONE



SCOPRITE PERCHÉ IL
NOSTRO TOUR OPERATOR È
UNICO E INIMITABILE!

OUR TRAVEL ITINERARIES

We exclusively curate itineraries for innovative and original travel experiences that diverge from the conventional paths of mass tourism. Our aim is for each customer to be the protagonist of their own journey.

OUR TRAVEL CLASSES

We arrange travel for the following categories:

- **FIRST**
- **PREMIUM**
- **ECONOMY**

WE ORGANIZE ITINERARIES USING THE FOLLOWING TRANSPORTS



CAR

- ✓ RENTAL



VAN

- ✓ RENTAL
- ✓ SCHEDULED TOURS WITH DRIVER



COACH

- ✓ RENTAL WITH DRIVER
- ✓ SCHEDULED TOURS WITH DRIVER



MOTORHOME

- ✓ RENTAL



MOTORCYCLE

- ✓ CHARTER SERVICES
- ✓ TAILOR MADE TRAVEL ITINERARIES

WE ORGANIZE ITINERARIES USING THE FOLLOWING TRANSPORTS



AIRPLANE

- ✔ DOMESTIC FLIGHTS



BOAT

- ✔ TOURS AND EXCURSIONS
- ✔ INTERNAL TRANSFERS



FERRY

- ✔ INTERNAL TRANSFERS



SEAPLANE

- ✔ INTERNAL TRANSFERS

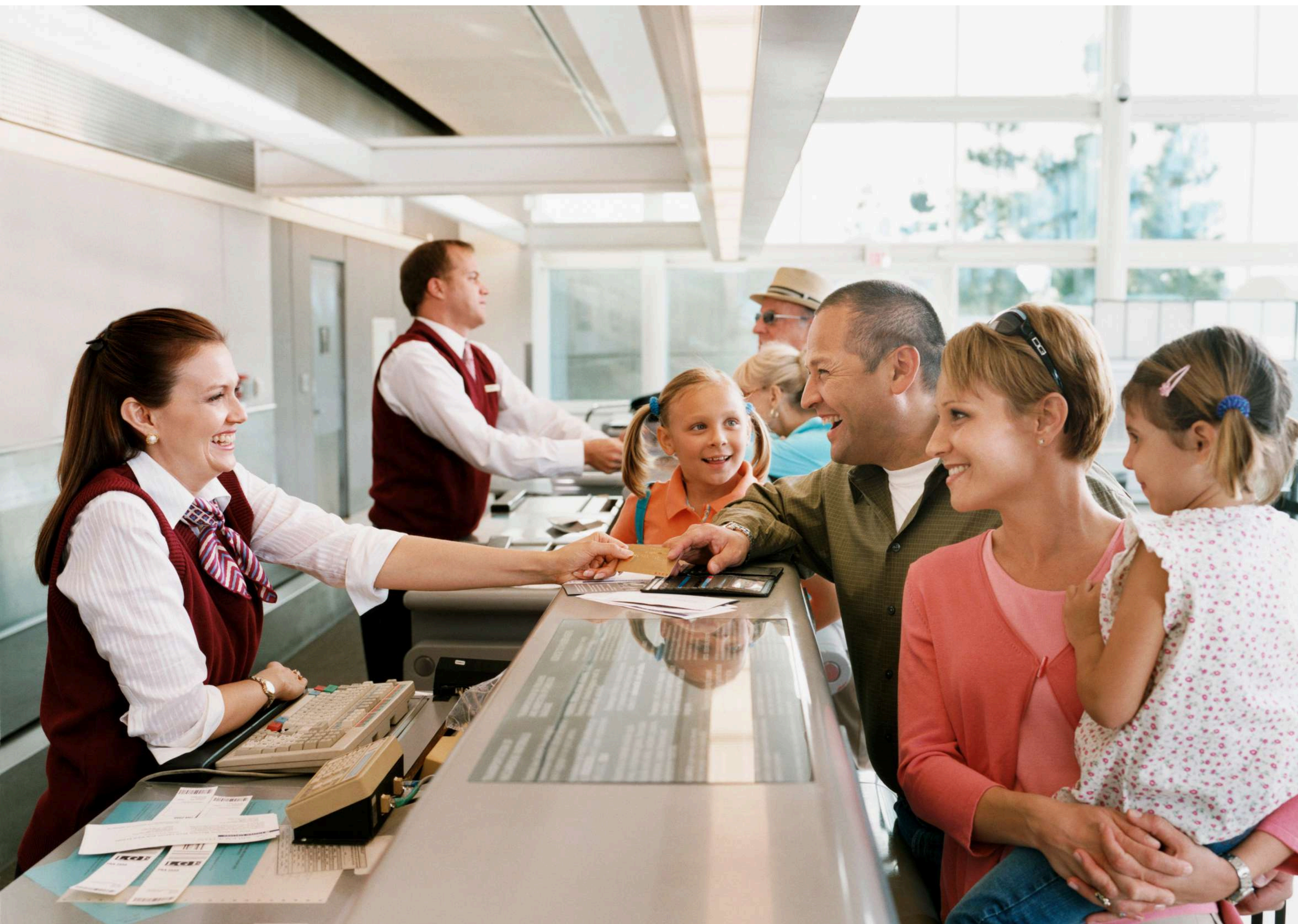


TRAIN

- ✔ INTERNAL TRANSFERS

PRIORITY CHECK-IN AND CHECKED BAGGAGE

Bid farewell to lengthy check-in queues! With our priority check-in service, you can swiftly obtain your boarding pass and check in your baggage. We are consistently prepared to provide this option, contingent upon airline availability, to enhance your travel experience, whether you are flying in premium or economy class. **Do not squander time; opt for comfort!**



NO QUEUES AT THE AIRPORT WITH THE FAST TRACK SERVICE



We understand the frustration of enduring lengthy waits at airport security. Therefore, we consistently incorporate fast track access into our travel packages, allowing you to bypass the queue and enjoy a stress-free experience.

The service is contingent upon the availability at each airport, thus we cannot assure its constant accessibility. Nevertheless, we are pleased to announce that it has been implemented in the majority of the airports we utilize. **Seize this opportunity!**





COMFORT IN AIRPORT LOUNGES

Once reserved solely for business and first-class passengers, airport lounges are now available to travelers in other classes as well. We provide the highest level of comfort and luxury to ensure your airport experience is memorable. In our travel packages, we consistently strive to include access to these exclusive areas at both departure and arrival points (subject to airport and airline availability). Relax, indulge in culinary delights, savor fine beverages, and enjoy refreshing showers, all within elegant and tranquil settings. **Seize this exceptional opportunity!**










OTHERS SERVICES

OUR EXCEPTIONAL PARTNERSHIPS WITH DIVERSE SUPPLIERS ENABLE US TO PROVIDE OUR CUSTOMERS WITH THE FINEST OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES

ADVANCED LUGGAGE SHIPPING
TOURIST VISAS
CURRENCY EXCHANGE
INSURANCE POLICIES



	AUD	7.01
	NZD	5.05
	JPY	0.0913
	GBP	11.23
	EUR	9.71
	SGD	5.35
	CHF	7.01



ALWAYS TRAVEL WITH A PREMIUM DISCOUNT!



-20%

- **ACTIVE YEAR-ROUND**
- **FOR ALL CATEGORIES OF TRAVELERS**
- **NO MINIMUM SPENDING THRESHOLD REQUIRED**



TRAVEL PHOTOGRAPHER

FOR AN UNFORGETTABLE TOUR
FOREVER

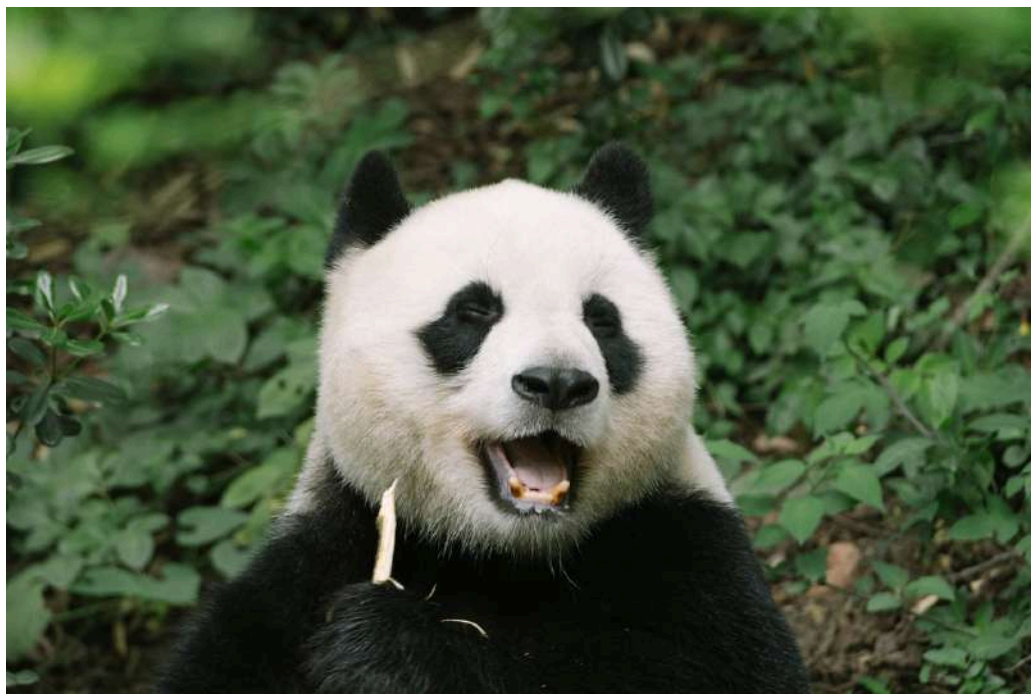


Certain journeys hold a unique significance: a honeymoon, a wedding anniversary marked by the renewal of vows, or cherished moments spent with close friends or family. Such beautiful occasions will be immortalized through professional photography and videography. Should you wish to incorporate this option into your upcoming trip, we are pleased to provide assistance with photographers who can transform your experience into a lasting memory.



ONE FREE INDIVIDUAL FOR EVERY 15 PAYING CUSTOMERS

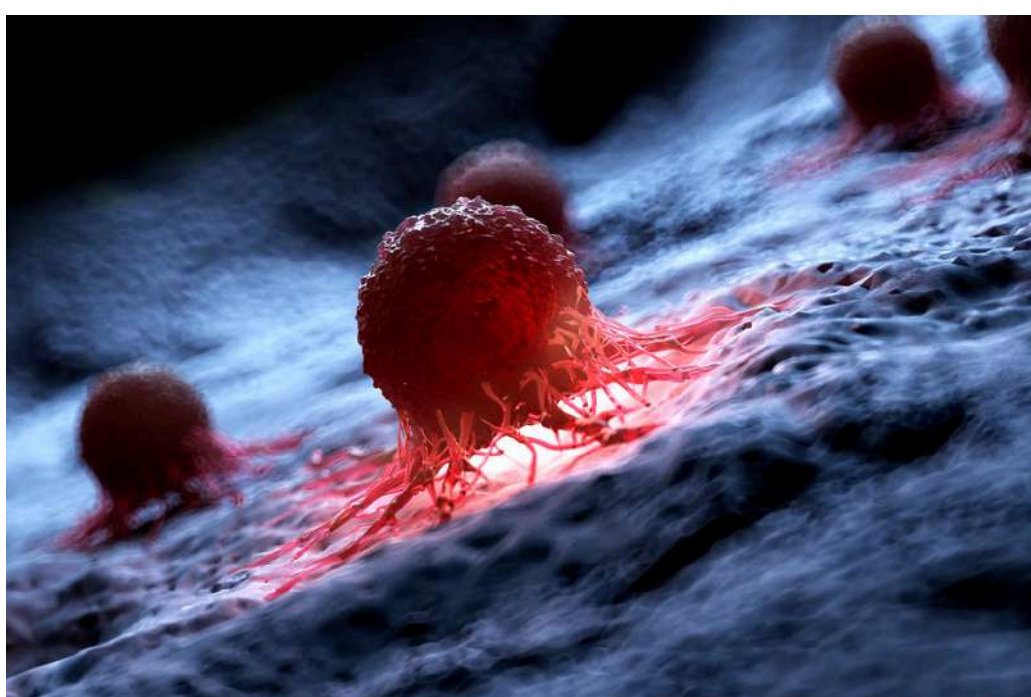
Take advantage of our **perpetually active** promotion. If you can gather a **minimum of 15 individuals**, one person will receive a **complimentary** trip. Consider anyone who might be interested among family, friends, colleagues, or others. Additionally, if you require a tour leader or tour guide to assist you and your group throughout the entire tour, we can provide this service as well




OUR COMMITMENT TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CANCER RESEARCH



THROUGH OUR TRIPS, WE AIM TO PROVIDE OUR CUSTOMERS WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO **SUPPORT** NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS DEDICATED TO ADDRESSING THE FOLLOWING GLOBAL CHALLENGES.



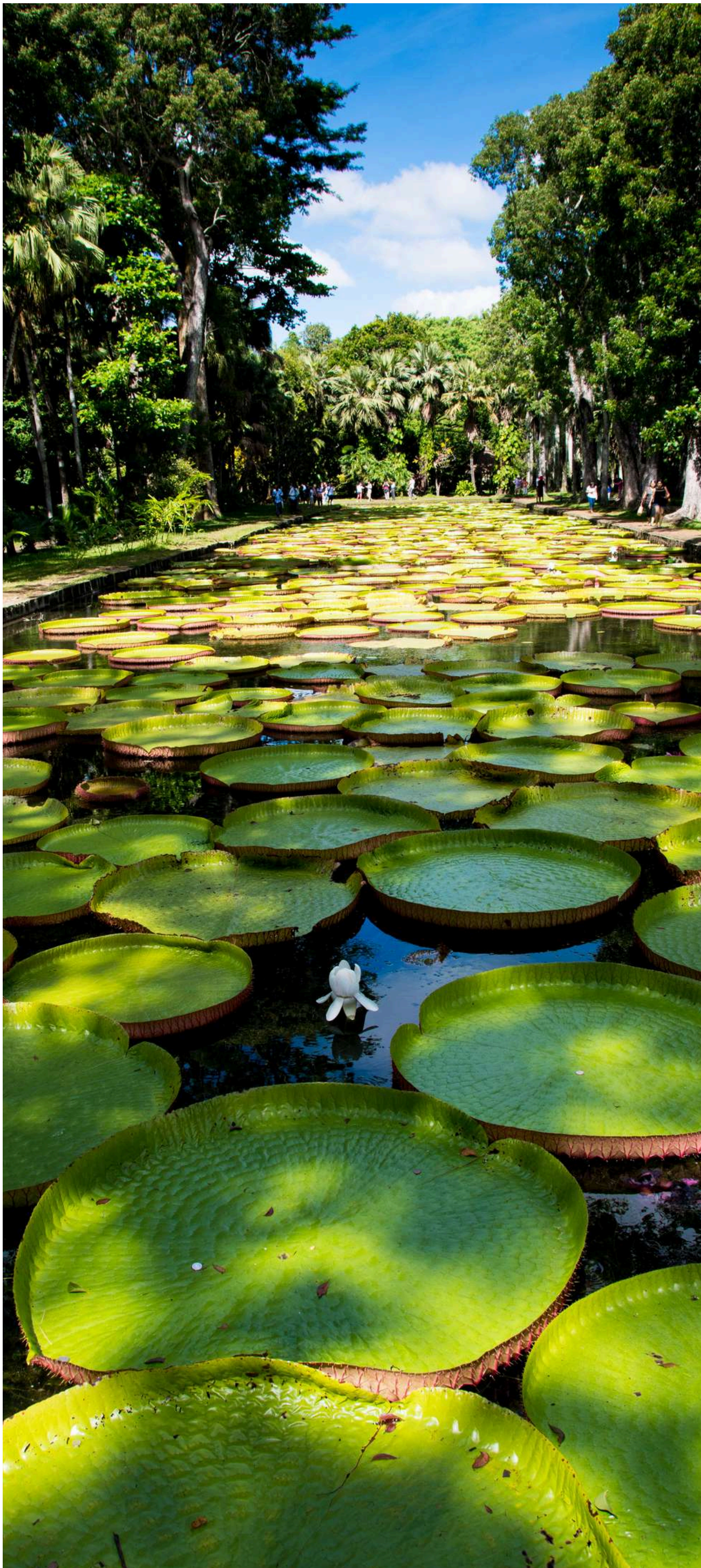
- **CONSERVATION OF PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE**
- **GLOBAL WARMING**
- **CANCER RESEARCH**



**WHY EXPERIENCE EGYPT,
THE MIDDLE EAST, THE
INDIAN OCEAN AND JAPAN
WITHOUT BARRIERS**

DISCOVER EGYPT, ISRAEL AND PALESTINE, THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, SEYCHELLES, MAURITIUS, ZANZIBAR, THE MALDIVES AND JAPAN IN AN ACCESSIBLE AND BARRIER-FREE WAY, AND LET YOURSELVES BE INSPIRED TO CREATE AN EXCLUSIVE, TAILOR-MADE JOURNEY BEYOND THE USUAL PATHS OF MASS TOURISM

TRAVEL WITHOUT BARRIERS BETWEEN EGYPT, THE MIDDLE EAST, THE INDIAN OCEAN, AND JAPAN



Some journeys aren't measured solely by distance or destinations reached, but by the real possibility of experiencing them independently and safely. For those with accessibility needs, travel takes on a tangible dimension: infrastructure, transportation, routes, and services become an integral part of the experience, determining the quality of discovery.

Egypt, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, and Japan all have very different levels of accessibility, but some destinations offer organized solutions, facilitated itineraries, and cultural sites designed or adapted for more inclusive enjoyment. From large modern cities to protected natural areas, travel can be structured progressively and thoughtfully.

In these regions, the landscape is highly varied but often accessible through planned itineraries. In Egypt, the main sites along the Nile and large urban museums allow for organized visits; in the Middle East, modern cities offer recent infrastructure and extensive public spaces; in the Indian Ocean, many islands are flat and have short distances; in Japan, efficient transportation and a focus on services make many urban and tourist areas highly accessible.

Water and land play different roles, but they also influence accessibility. Egypt's river cities develop along linear axes; the Gulf metropolises are designed with modern infrastructure and orderly spaces; the islands of the Indian Ocean offer landscapes without significant changes in altitude; in Japan, stations, cities, and attractions are often connected by highly organized transportation systems.

The pace of accessible travel is based on predictability and ease of travel. Indian Ocean destinations favor long-term stays with short, organized excursions; in the Middle East, cities allow for controlled urban travel; in Egypt, visits focus on well-structured sites and modern museums; in Japan, the rail and urban network allows for rapid and reliable connections between major areas of interest.

The cultural component remains central, but is experienced through places designed for public enjoyment. In Egypt, major museums and archaeological sites offer guided tours; in the Middle East, contemporary cultural centers and museums are often equipped with modern infrastructure; in the Indian Ocean, culture emerges in easily accessible natural and urban contexts; in Japan, museums, gardens, and historic districts are generally well-organized and equipped with inclusive services.

An accessible trip to these regions isn't defined by a reduction in the experience, but by its adaptability. The goal isn't to forgo discovery, but to make it possible through clear itineraries, adequate services, and careful planning of the stops.

It's a way of traveling that focuses on the real usability of places: not just where to go, but how to experience them peacefully, independently, and continuously, transforming the trip into a truly inclusive experience.

WHY CHOOSE EGYPT, THE MIDDLE EAST, THE INDIAN OCEAN AND JAPAN FOR AN AFFORDABLE TRIP

A JOURNEY BUILT ON THE REAL ACCESSIBILITY OF SPACES

Planning a trip with accessibility needs means prioritizing the quality of infrastructure, seamless routes, and predictable travel. It's not just a question of destination, but how it can be experienced. Egypt, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, and Japan offer very different landscapes, but with some areas and facilities that allow for a more seamless and organized experience. In these contexts, travel isn't based on improvisation, but on careful planning of stops, favoring places with clear itineraries, dedicated services, and functional connections. Geographic diversity thus becomes a resource for selecting truly accessible environments.

URBAN AND NATURAL CONTEXTS WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS OF USABILITY

In Egypt, the main urban areas and sites along the Nile often represent the most structured points for visits, thanks to organized routes and connections between attractions.

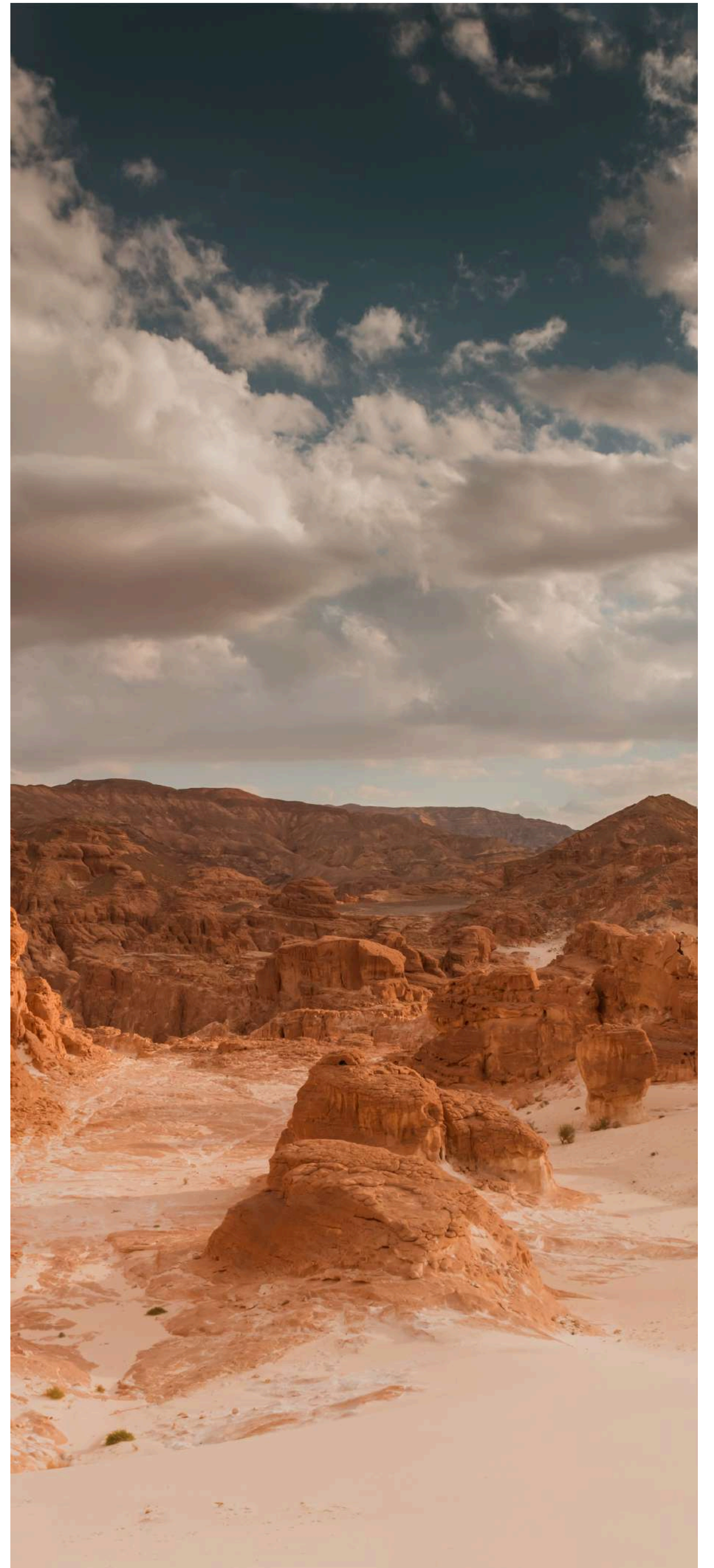
In the Middle East, many modern cities are designed with modern infrastructure, large spaces, and concentrated services, which facilitate mobility within urban centers.

In the Indian Ocean, the conformation of the islands, often flat and with short distances, allows for a more linear use of spaces, especially in organized tourist facilities.

In Japan, the high level of transport efficiency and attention to the management of public spaces make many urban and cultural areas particularly accessible and well-connected.

AN ITINERARY THAT PRIORITIZES ORGANIZATION, CONTINUITY, AND CLARITY

In these destinations, accessible travel is not built on the quantity of experiences, but on their actual usability. Egypt, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, and Japan allow for itineraries in which each stop is set within a clear context, with planned journeys and manageable time. Experiences are thus organized progressively, alternating visits with structured breaks, without interrupting the flow of the journey. The goal is to ensure continuity and predictability, reducing logistical complexity and promoting greater peace of mind throughout the journey. The result is a travel model that focuses on the tangible accessibility of destinations, transforming planning into a fundamental tool for making the experience truly inclusive, organized, and sustainable.





TAILOR-MADE TRAVEL FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES IN EGYPT, THE MIDDLE EAST, THE INDIAN OCEAN, AND JAPAN

A trip to Egypt, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, and Japan for those with mobility or other special needs is more than just a vacation: it's an opportunity to explore extraordinary landscapes, authentic villages, and cultural attractions in complete safety and comfort, enjoying memorable experiences without barriers.

For this reason, it should never be a standard package, but a carefully and attentively designed experience, designed for your needs and your pace.

Our approach to creating accessible travel is based on a fundamental principle: each itinerary must be unique, accessible, and safe, ensuring freedom of movement and comfort at every stop.

We listen to your desires, understand your pace and travel style, and create an itinerary that makes every experience special.

Every detail is carefully studied:

- Choice of destinations, from natural parks with accessible trails to historic villages and equipped beaches, up to easily accessible museums and galleries**
- Pace of the itinerary, to enjoy every experience without rushing and without stress**
- Experiences along the route, such as scenic walks on boardwalks, accessible guided tours, cultural activities and nature excursions with dedicated support**
- Selection of the most comfortable facilities, with easy access, equipped rooms and services designed for every need**

The result is an authentic, safe, and deeply personal journey, designed to offer unforgettable experiences, moments of relaxation and discovery, transforming every stop into a precious, barrier-free memory.

EXPERIENCES THAT MAKE A UNIQUE ACCESSIBLE TRIP BETWEEN EGYPT, THE MIDDLE EAST, THE INDIAN OCEAN AND JAPAN



A JOURNEY BUILT ON THE CONCRETE USABILITY OF SPACES AND THE PLANNING OF EXPERIENCES

A trip that meets accessibility needs isn't defined by the number of destinations, but by the quality of the organization and the real possibility of experiencing the places seamlessly and safely. Egypt, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, and Japan offer very different contexts, but some areas have infrastructure and services that allow for more structured travel management.

EXPERIENCES THAT DEVELOP IN ORGANIZED AND EASILY ACCESSIBLE ENVIRONMENTS

In Egypt, the main museums and the Nile River routes offer contexts where visits can be structured in a linear and guided manner. In the Middle East, large modern cities often feature recent infrastructure, large spaces, and concentrated services that facilitate mobility to the main points of interest. In the Indian Ocean, many islands are characterized by flat terrain and integrated tourist facilities, where travel is easier thanks to short distances and organized environments. In Japan, highly efficient transportation and meticulously designed public spaces allow access to museums, urban neighborhoods, and cultural attractions via clear and well-marked routes.

A JOURNEY BUILT ON SELECTED EXPERIENCES AND CAREFUL MANAGEMENT OF TRAVEL

In these destinations, accessible travel is based on the selection of experiences compatible with easy and well-planned enjoyment. In Egypt, visits focus on structured sites and organized itineraries; in the Middle East, on modern urban environments and easily accessible attractions; in the Indian Ocean, on long-term stays in island settings with integrated services; in Japan, on itineraries supported by a highly efficient transport network. This approach reduces logistical complexity and ensures greater continuity in the travel experience, maintaining a balance between discovery and operational management. The result is a travel model in which accessibility is not a limitation, but a design criterion, allowing each destination to be experienced in an organized, safe, and truly inclusive manner.

WHEN TO GO ON A DISABLED TRAVEL TO EGYPT, THE MIDDLE EAST, THE INDIAN OCEAN, AND JAPAN



Choosing the right departure time for a travel in these destinations depends heavily on the climate and the different seasonality of each country. Between Egypt, Israel and Palestine, the United Arab Emirates, the Seychelles, Mauritius, Zanzibar, the Maldives, and Japan, there isn't a single ideal season, but rather a series of more favorable time slots that allow you to optimize your travel experience based on the chosen destination.

In Egypt, the climate is predominantly desert, with strong temperature variations between the seasons that significantly affect the quality of travel, especially in inland areas and along the Nile.

- October–April: Best time with milder temperatures and ideal conditions for cultural visits and Nile cruises
- May–September: very hot season, especially in desert areas and southern Egypt

In Israel and Palestine, the Mediterranean and semi-arid climate varies between the coast, interior, and desert areas, influencing the seasonality of travel.

- March–May and September–November: best periods with more balanced climate and ideal conditions for cultural and naturalistic visits
- June–August: hot season, especially in inland and desert areas, but still practicable on the coasts
- December–February: Mild winter, varying between light rain and cool temperatures, ideal for more leisurely trips

In the United Arab Emirates, the desert climate strongly influences the choice of travel period.

- November to April is the ideal season with pleasant temperatures
- From May to September the intense heat and humidity make the stay less comfortable

The tropical climate **in the Seychelles** allows for year-round travel, with variations related to seasonal rainfall.

- April–May and October–November: generally favorable period, with more stable climatic conditions
- December–February: May have more frequent rains

In Mauritius, seasonality is more marked than in other islands in the Indian Ocean.

- May to December is the most stable and recommended period
- January to March can be wetter and subject to cyclonic phenomena

In Tanzania (Zanzibar island) the equatorial climate alternates between well-defined dry and rainy seasons.

- June to October and December to February are the best periods
- March to May coincides with the heaviest rainy season

The tropical climate **in the Maldives** makes the destination accessible all year round, with variations linked to the monsoons that mainly affect the intensity of rainfall and the stability of the sea.

- November–April: best period with drier climate, calm sea and ideal conditions for seaside holidays
- May–October: more unstable season with more frequent rainfall

In Japan, the strong climatic variety makes choosing the right time of year crucial to best experience the different regions and their seasonal attractions.

- March–May and September–November: ideal periods thanks to the mild climate and particularly suggestive landscapes
- June–August: hot and humid season, especially in large cities
- December–February: variable winter, very cold in the north but milder in the southern areas

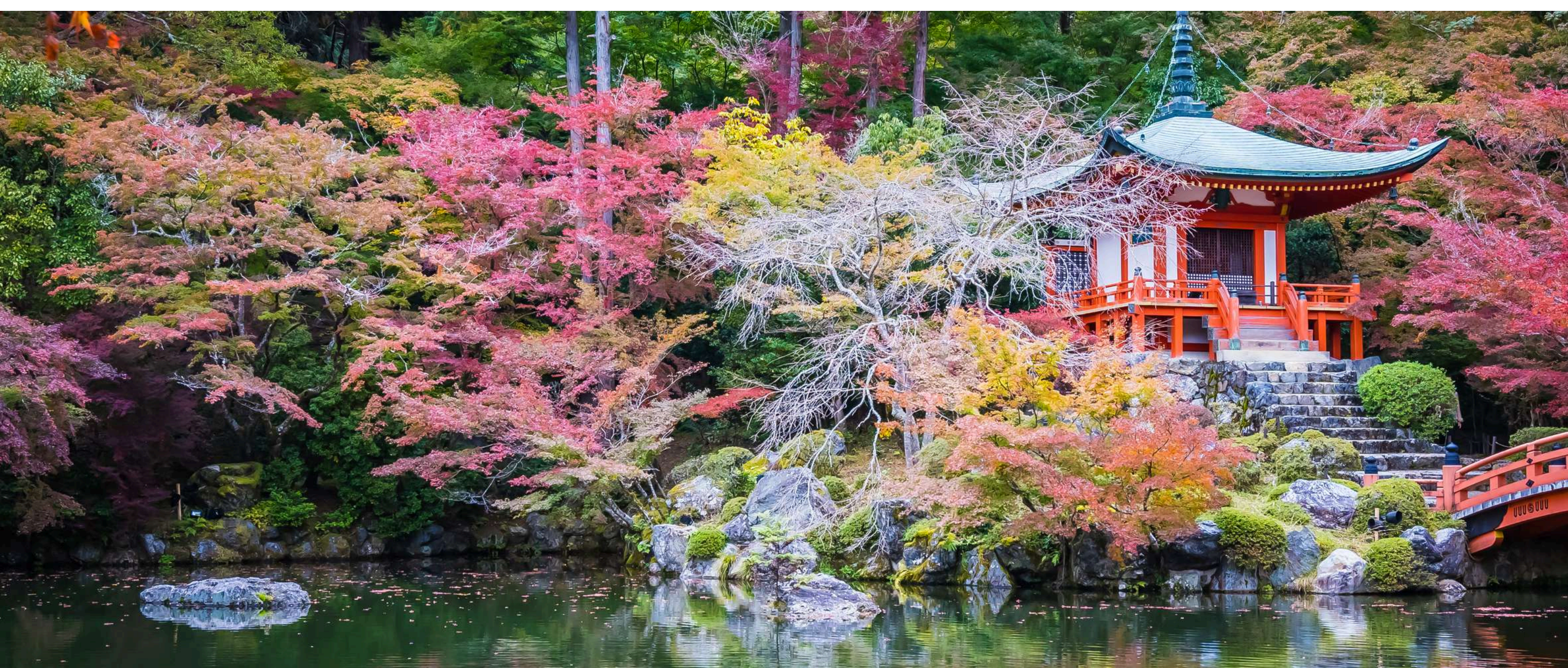
In these destinations, there isn't a single perfect time, but rather a series of optimal seasonal windows that allow you to tailor your trip to the most favorable weather conditions. Choosing the right time thus becomes an integral part of travel planning, decisively contributing to the overall quality of the experience.

10 TRAVEL SCENARIOS THAT EXIST ONLY BETWEEN EGYPT, THE MIDDLE EAST, THE INDIAN OCEAN, AND JAPAN

Between Egypt, Israel and Palestine, the United Arab Emirates, the Seychelles, Mauritius, Zanzibar, the Maldives, and Japan, there are travel experiences that unfold far from the major tourist hubs, in secondary territories of rivers, deserts, islands, and rural regions. These are settings where the pace is dictated by local geography and the communities that permanently inhabit these places, rather than by tourism infrastructure. The result is a way of traveling based on the continuity of the landscape and a more direct and authentic experience.

Among the most suggestive:

- Navigating the Nile between Luxor, Esna, Edfu, and Aswan - In Egypt, the stretch between Luxor, Esna, Edfu, and Aswan represents one of the slowest and most continuous experiences in the country. The Nile River becomes a natural axis along which temples such as Karnak and the Temple of Horus in Edfu alternate, along with farming villages, cultivated fields, and small towns that still live in close connection with the river.
- Crossing the Negev Desert between Makhtesh Ramon, Mitzpe Ramon, and Eilat - In Israel and the Palestinian Territories, the Negev Desert extends between natural canyons and rocky plateaus. The Makhtesh Ramon area, near Mitzpe Ramon, boasts one of the world's largest erosion craters, while heading south leads to Eilat, overlooking the Red Sea, in a seamless transition between desert and coast.
- Exploring the oases of Al Ain and the Rub' al Khali dunes towards Liwa - In the United Arab Emirates, the route between Al Ain and the Liwa region leads to the great Rub' al Khali desert. Al Ain is one of the country's most important historical oases, while continuing westward, you'll encounter traditional fortifications and the immense dunes of the empty desert, in a landscape dominated by sand and an open horizon.
- Experience the Baa and Laamu Atolls, and the local islets of Malé - In the Maldives, beyond the more popular tourist atolls, such as North and South Malé, there are areas like Baa Atoll and Laamu Atoll, home to local villages and inhabited islands. Here, daily life revolves around fishing, small ports, and natural lagoons, with a direct and constant connection to the ocean.
- Discover La Digue, Praslin, and the interior forests of Mahé - In the Seychelles, the islands of La Digue and Praslin offer a landscape of granite beaches like Anse Source d'Argent and tropical forests like the Vallée de Mai. On Mahé, the mountainous interior and Morne Seychellois National Park complete an environment where nature and small settlements coexist harmoniously.
- Traveling through Grand Baie, Chamarel, and the east coast of Belle Mare - In Mauritius, the north of Grand Baie is one of the liveliest areas, while the interior of Chamarel is known for its seven-colored earth and waterfalls nestled in lush vegetation. The east coast of Belle Mare, on the other hand, offers long, less urbanized stretches, with open beaches and small coastal villages.
- Exploring Paje, Jambiani, and Stone Town in Zanzibar - In Tanzania (Zanzibar), the journey takes you from the eastern coast of Paje and Jambiani, characterized by the tides and seaweed harvesting, to Stone Town, a UNESCO World Heritage site. The narrow streets, coral stone houses, and local markets reflect a strong cultural and commercial identity.
- Experience the local islands of Dhigurah, Maafushi, and Thulusdhoo - In the Maldives, the islands of Dhigurah, Maafushi, and Thulusdhoo offer a different experience than resorts. Here, you'll find local communities, schools, small ports, and businesses related to fishing and sustainable tourism, connecting visitors directly with daily life.
- Traveling through rural Tokyo, Kyoto, and the coast of Kyushu - In Japan, the journey can alternate between the rural outskirts of Tokyo, Kyoto's historic districts like Gion and Arashiyama, and the coast of Kyushu, particularly the Kagoshima and Beppu areas. The contrast between modern cities, temples, and volcanic landscapes creates a striking variety of environments.
- Crossing Hokkaido between Sapporo, Biei, and the volcanic lakes of Shikotsu and Akan - In Japan, the island of Hokkaido offers a landscape very different from the rest of the country, with vast natural expanses, farms in the Biei area, the city of Sapporo, and volcanic areas such as Lakes Shikotsu and Akan. The region is characterized by open spaces, national parks, and small towns immersed in nature, where the pace of travel is dictated by distances and marked seasonal changes.





THE MOST CHARMING ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A DISABLED TRAVELER

A journey is defined not only by the places visited, but also by the accommodations where one stays, which become an integral part of the experience. Between Egypt, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, and Japan, hospitality takes on a wide variety of forms: riverboats, desert camps, isolated resorts, traditional ryokans, and highly contemporary urban hotels. In every context, the stay is never neutral, but contributes to defining the perception of the journey.

In Egypt, a stay is often tied to the river and the region's historical significance. Nile cruises between Luxor, Esna, Edfu, and Aswan are one of the most distinctive experiences, with accommodations that allow you to seamlessly traverse the landscape. In cities like Cairo and Luxor, there are also hotels overlooking archaeological sites or housed in historic buildings, where the presence of history is constant and immediate.

In Israel and the Palestinian Territories, accommodations alternate between modern hotels in major cities like Tel Aviv and Jerusalem and more intimate accommodations in historic centers like Bethlehem or Jericho. In the Negev Desert, there are also lodges and desert camps near Mitzpe Ramon, where the natural landscape becomes an integral part of the experience.

In the United Arab Emirates, accommodations range from iconic and contemporary hotels in the cities of Dubai and Abu Dhabi to desert resorts and camps in the Al Marmoom and Liwa areas. Your stay can thus alternate between futuristic skylines, designer architecture, and desert environments characterized by silence and open spaces.

In the Seychelles, accommodations nestle among granite rocks, tropical forests, and natural beaches. On Mahé, Praslin, and La Digue, you'll find boutique hotels and eco-resorts nestled in lush vegetation, where the architecture seamlessly integrates with the landscape.

In Mauritius, a stay alternates between coastal resorts and properties nestled in the plantations and inland. Areas like Grand Baie, Belle Mare, and Chamarel offer very different settings, with sea, countryside, and volcanic mountains.

In Tanzania (Zanzibar), accommodations range from boutique hotels in historic Stone Town to lodges on the east coast, in the Paje and Jambiani areas, where the relationship with the tides and local life is constant.

In the Maldives, accommodations are strongly tied to the island experience, with resorts on private islands and guesthouses on inhabited islands like Maafushi or Dhigurah. Each property is directly connected to the lagoon and ocean, which become part of the daily experience.

In Japan, accommodations range from the traditional ryokans of Kyoto, where tatami mats and onsen define the experience, to the modern hotels of Tokyo and Osaka, to the natural settings of Hakone and Hokkaido. Japanese hospitality combines precision, attention to detail, and a strong cultural identity.

MISTAKES TO AVOID WHEN ORGANIZING A DISABLED TRIP BETWEEN EGYPT, THE MIDDLE EAST, THE INDIAN OCEAN AND JAPAN



BUILDING ITINERARIES THAT ARE TOO DENSE AND UNREALISTIC

One of the most common mistakes is trying to combine too many destinations in the same trip, without considering distances and geographic considerations. Even between Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, or Japan, an effective itinerary works best when it focuses on a single main area, possibly with a limited scope. The same goes for the Indian Ocean, where the Maldives, Seychelles, Mauritius, and Zanzibar should not be considered consecutive stops, but rather alternate destinations. This mistake stems from wanting to "see it all," but the result is often a fragmented and unenjoyable trip.

IGNORE THE COMPLEXITY OF MOVEMENT BETWEEN AREAS AND CONTINENTS

Another mistake is underestimating actual travel times. In Japan, domestic travel is efficient but requires planning between cities like Tokyo, Kyoto, and Osaka. In Egypt, connections between Cairo, Luxor, and Aswan can be long. In the Middle East, even between Dubai, Abu Dhabi, and the Liwa Desert, distances must be carefully managed. In the Indian Ocean, each island or atoll often requires air or boat transfers, which affect the entire pace of the journey.

LEAVE NO ROOM FOR TRAVEL FLEXIBILITY

In these destinations, conditions can change rapidly: climate, sea, city traffic, or transfer availability can impact the experience. In Zanzibar or the Maldives, for example, the sea and tides affect activities; in Japan, seasonality strongly influences tourist flows; in the deserts of the Emirates or Egypt, temperatures can alter daily plans. An itinerary that's too rigid reduces your ability to adapt.

FOCUS ONLY ON THE MOST WELL-KNOWN DESTINATIONS

A common mistake is to limit oneself to iconic cities like Dubai, Tokyo, Cairo, or the most famous islands in the Maldives, overlooking lesser-known but often more interesting areas. In the Middle East, there are places like the Al Ain desert or Wadi Rum; in Japan, regions like Kyushu or Hokkaido; in the Indian Ocean, less touristy local islands; in Egypt, less crowded stretches of the Nile. It is precisely these areas that offer a more authentic experience.

UNDERESTIMATE THE ROLE OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN THE EXPERIENCE

In these destinations, the stay is an integral part of the journey. A ryokan in Kyoto, a resort on an atoll in the Maldives, or a Nile cruise in Egypt aren't just accommodations, but elements that define the experience itself. Choosing accommodations that don't fit the context means missing out on a fundamental part of the trip.

APPLYING A SINGLE MODEL TO COMPLETELY DIFFERENT REALITIES

Egypt, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, and Japan don't follow the same travel patterns. The desert, contemporary metropolises, tropical islands, and Asian cultural contexts require different approaches. A common mistake is to treat them as if they were interchangeable, when the quality of the trip depends precisely on the ability to adapt to the specifics of each territory.



QUALITY AND SERVICE UPDATES

The experiences and services presented in this brochure have been selected based on qualitative criteria focused on comfort, accessibility, and the personalization of the travel experience.

As operational conditions, dedicated services, and policies may be subject to updates or changes over time, each proposal will be reviewed and confirmed at the quotation stage, in order to ensure full alignment with the traveler's specific requirements and the expected quality standards.



EGYPT – BETWEEN RIVER VALLEYS, CONTINUOUS DESERTS AND A HISTORICAL STRATIFICATION THAT CONNECTS AFRICA, THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE MIDDLE EAST



Located in northeastern Africa, Egypt extends along one of the world's most recognizable and continuous geographic systems: the Nile Valley, which crosses the country from south to north, creating a stark contrast between fertile land and desert environments. The territorial structure is defined by the interaction between the river's narrow arable strip, the vast Western Desert (part of the Sahara), the Eastern Desert extending to the Red Sea, and the northern delta area opening onto the Mediterranean Sea. From a morphological perspective, the Nile Valley represents the central axis of the country, with an alluvial plain that progressively widens into the Nile Delta, one of the most fertile and densely populated agricultural areas. To the west, the territory is dominated by desert plateaus interrupted by depressions such as the Siwa Oasis, while to the east, mountain ranges develop parallel to the Red Sea, characterized by arid reliefs and rugged coastlines. Finally, the Sinai Peninsula represents a geographical link between Africa and Asia, with mountainous and desert environments extending to the Gulf of Aqaba. To understand Egypt's identity, it is necessary to begin with the Pharaonic civilization, which developed from the 3rd millennium BC along the Nile, with centers such as Memphis and Thebes. During this period, monumental structures such as the pyramids of Giza and the great temples of Upper Egypt emerged, evidence of a highly organized civilization on religious, political, and technical levels. Subsequently, the territory entered the orbit of the Hellenistic world with the founding of Alexandria by Alexander the Great, becoming one of the main cultural centers of the Mediterranean. Subsequently, with its annexation to the Roman and then Byzantine Empires, Egypt maintained a strategic role until the Arab conquest in the 7th century, which introduced the Islamic language and culture, which still predominate today. Over the centuries, the country went through Ottoman, colonial, and modern periods, until the formation of the contemporary state.

In this framework, the Egyptian territory is divided into distinct but interconnected geographical macro-areas:

- NILE VALLEY AND UPPER EGYPT – THE RIVER AXIS THAT RUNS ALONG THE NILE, CHARACTERIZED BY A NARROW, FERTILE STRIP NESTLED BETWEEN DESERT LANDS. THIS AREA IS HOME TO IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND HISTORIC CITIES SUCH AS LUXOR AND ASWAN, WHICH REPRESENT ONE OF THE HEARTLANDS OF PHARAONIC CIVILIZATION
- LOWER EGYPT AND THE NILE DELTA – THE NORTHERN PART OF THE COUNTRY, WHERE THE RIVER BRANCHES OUT TO FORM ONE OF THE MOST FERTILE AND POPULOUS DELTAS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. IT INCLUDES LARGE URBAN CENTERS SUCH AS CAIRO, LOCATED BETWEEN THE VALLEY AND THE DELTA, AND ALEXANDRIA, DIRECTLY OVERLOOKING THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA
- WESTERN DESERT AND OASES – A LARGE PORTION OF THE EGYPTIAN SAHARA, CHARACTERIZED BY ARID ENVIRONMENTS, DUNES, AND DESERT DEPRESSIONS. THIS AREA CONTAINS ISOLATED SYSTEMS SUCH AS SIWA AND OTHER INLAND OASES, WHICH REPRESENT CENTERS OF LIFE AND SETTLEMENTS IN AN OTHERWISE EXTREMELY INHOSPITABLE TERRITORY
- EASTERN DESERT AND RED SEA COAST – THE AREA STRETCHING BETWEEN THE NILE VALLEY AND THE RED SEA, CHARACTERIZED BY ARID RELIEFS, DESERT MOUNTAIN RANGES, AND A COASTLINE RICH IN CORAL REEFS. IT IS AN IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL AREA FOR BOTH NATURAL AND TOURISTIC REASONS, WITH MARINE AND DESERT ENVIRONMENTS IN CLOSE CONTACT
- SINAI PENINSULA - A REGION LOCATED BETWEEN AFRICA AND ASIA, OVERLOOKING BOTH THE RED SEA AND THE GULF OF AQABA. IT IS A PREDOMINANTLY MOUNTAINOUS AND DESERT AREA, WITH PEAKS SUCH AS MOUNT SINAI AND COASTAL AREAS OF GREAT SCENIC AND NATURAL INTEREST

As for the main access points, the airport network connects the different areas of the country:

- Cairo International Airport – Main hub and gateway to the Nile Valley
- Hurghada International Airport – Access to the Red Sea Coast
- Sharm el-Sheikh International Airport – Access to the Sinai Peninsula
- Luxor International Airport – Direct access to archaeological Upper Egypt
- Marsa Alam International Airport – Access to the southern coastal areas

In short, Egypt is a unique territorial system, where the continuity of the Nile, the expanse of deserts, and the presence of two seas create a balance between extreme environments and highly anthropized areas. It is precisely this relationship between nature and civilization, combined with one of the world's oldest historical stratifications, that defines the country's identity within the African, Mediterranean, and Middle Eastern contexts.

ACCESSIBLE ITINERARIES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AMONG MODERN CITIES, ORGANIZED COASTLINES AND WELL-EQUIPPED CULTURAL SITES

PLACES AND EXPERIENCES FOR AN ACCESSIBLE JOURNEY FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES OFF THE BEATEN PATH

An accessible journey for people with disabilities in Egypt can be designed through contemporary, well-planned destinations where modern infrastructure, wide open spaces, and organised services allow for a complete, barrier-free experience, focusing on recently developed urban and coastal environments.

One of the most suitable areas is 6th of October City, a modern urban settlement west of Cairo characterised by wide road networks and centralised services. Here, the Mall of Egypt stands as a major commercial and leisure complex, featuring international shops, dining areas, multiplex cinemas, and the Snow Park indoor entertainment space. The entire structure is designed with elevators, ramps, and fully accessible pathways.

On the Mediterranean coast, Porto Marina represents a planned destination with a modern marina, seafront promenades, and compact commercial zones. The marina hosts recreational boats and nautical services, while the surrounding area includes restaurants, hotels, and public spaces organised along flat and easily navigable routes.

In the Nile Delta, the city of Mansoura offers a functional and accessible urban environment. The National Museum of the Delta preserves archaeological artefacts from the Nile Delta region, illustrating the history of ancient local civilisations, while the Mansoura University campus represents a modern infrastructure system with wide pathways and integrated services.

Further north-east, Ismailia stretches along the Suez Canal and is characterised by a linear and calm urban layout. The Ismailia Museum displays artefacts related to the construction of the Suez Canal and the history of modern engineering, while the promenade along Lake Timsah offers continuous, flat pedestrian paths within a mixed urban-natural setting.

Finally, on the northern Red Sea coast, Ain Sokhna represents a modern beach destination with organised resorts and recently developed infrastructure. Accommodation facilities are directly connected to equipped beaches and relaxation areas, with step-free routes between hotels, the sea, and services.

Taken together, these destinations outline an alternative Egypt to the major historical circuits, where modern urban planning and structured services enable a fully accessible, smooth, and barrier-free travel experience.





DID YOU KNOW?

In the heart of the Western Desert lies the Siwa Oasis, one of the most isolated places in the country and historically linked to the Berber culture of the Siwi. Here you can visit the Temple of the Oracle of Amun, famous because, according to tradition, Alexander the Great went there to be recognized as the son of Zeus-Amun. Also in the same area is the Shali Fortress, an ancient citadel built of kershef (salt and mud), now partially in ruins but still accessible through its alleys and traditional structures.

In southern Sinai, at the foot of Mount Sinai, lies the Monastery of Saint Catherine, one of the oldest active monasteries in the world. The complex houses an extraordinary collection of Byzantine icons and ancient manuscripts, while the surrounding natural setting is characterized by a mountainous desert landscape linked to ancient pilgrimage routes.

Along the Red Sea coast, in the Marsa Alam area, lies the Shaab Samadai (Dolphin House Reef), a horseshoe-shaped marine ecosystem known for the stable presence of dolphins in a protected natural environment, far from the more urbanized tourist areas such as Hurghada and Sharm el-Sheikh.

In the Nile Delta, the city of Rosetta (Rashid) preserves an Ottoman-era architectural heritage with historic red-brick houses and river canals. It is the site where the Rosetta Stone was discovered, a key artifact for deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphics, now housed at the British Museum in London.

In the Western Desert, White Desert National Park boasts one of the most unusual landscapes in the country. In the Farafra Depression, wind-shaped limestone formations take on sculptural, pure white forms, creating an almost surreal desert environment completely devoid of urbanization.

These places reveal a lesser-known Egypt, made up of isolated deserts, protected coasts, historic oases, and urban centers in the Delta, where nature, archaeology, and local culture intertwine away from the main tourist circuits.



ISRAEL AND PALESTINE – BETWEEN THE LEVANT MEDITERRANEAN, THE JUDAE-SAMARITAN AXIS, COASTS, DESERTS, AND A STRATIFIED HISTORICAL-RELIGIOUS LANDSCAPE



The region of Israel and the Palestinian territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip is located in the heart of the Mediterranean Levant, in a transitional area between Western Asia and the Mediterranean basin, where geography and history are closely intertwined. The territory is defined by the coexistence of a narrow coastal strip, inland hills, a large tectonic depression, and vast southern desert areas, which together create a highly diverse environmental mosaic despite their relatively small size. Physically, the territorial structure is organized along clearly recognizable axes. The Mediterranean coastal strip represents the main urban and infrastructural space, with cities such as Tel Aviv and Haifa, developed on narrow but heavily populated coastal plains. Proceeding inland, the landscape transforms into the hills of Galilee and Samaria, characterized by gentle hills, agricultural valleys, and scattered settlements. Continuing southward, the Negev desert system opens up, occupying much of the southern territory and marking the transition to increasingly extreme arid environments. In parallel, one of the most significant geographical features is the Jordan Valley, part of the larger Dead Sea Rift, which constitutes one of the deepest depressions on Earth. This system contains the Dead Sea and Sea of Galilee, central elements both from a water, historical, and symbolic perspective. To understand the complexity of this territory, it is necessary to consider its long historical stratification. The first Canaanite and Israelite civilizations developed in the area as early as the Bronze Age, followed by Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian dominations. Subsequently, the territory entered the Hellenistic sphere with the campaigns of Alexander the Great and was subsequently integrated into the Roman Empire, a period during which Jerusalem assumed a central role in the Abrahamic religious traditions. Subsequently, the region became part of the Islamic world starting in the 7th century, maintaining a strong spiritual centrality for Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, until the Ottoman and British Mandate periods, which precede the contemporary political configuration.

In this framework, the territory is divided into distinct but closely interconnected geographical macro-areas:

- **MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL STRIP - REPRESENTS THE MOST URBANIZED AND DYNAMIC AREA, WITH MAIN CENTERS SUCH AS TEL AVIV AND HAIFA, WHERE ECONOMIC, PORT AND INFRASTRUCTURAL ACTIVITIES ARE CONCENTRATED**
- **HILLS OF GALILEE AND SAMARIA - CONSTITUTE AN INTERMEDIATE AREA, CHARACTERISED BY RELIEFS, VILLAGES AND AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES THAT CONNECT THE COAST TO THE INLAND VALLEY**
- **THE JORDAN VALLEY AND THE DEAD SEA DEPRESSION - FORM A UNIQUE GEOLOGICAL SYSTEM, WITH THE DEAD SEA, LAKE TIBERIAS AND THE COURSE OF THE JORDAN AS ITS MAIN ELEMENTS**
- **NEGEV DESERT - OCCUPIES MUCH OF THE SOUTH OF THE COUNTRY, WITH ARID ENVIRONMENTS, CANYONS AND DESERT PLATEAUS THAT MARK THE TRANSITION TO THE SINAI**
- **WEST BANK - IS A HILLY INTERNAL REGION WITH STRONG HISTORICAL AND SETTLEMENT CONTINUITY, CHARACTERIZED BY CITIES SUCH AS RAMALLAH, NABLUS AND HEBRON**
- **GAZA STRIP - REPRESENTS A NARROW COASTAL STRIP ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, HIGHLY URBANIZED AND WITH AN EXTREMELY COMPACT TERRITORY**

As for the main access points, the airport network connects the different areas of the territory directly and functionally:

- **Ben Gurion Airport – The country's main international hub, located in the area between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, the primary entry point for intercontinental and regional air traffic**
- **Ramon Airport – Main gateway to the south of the country and the Negev Desert area and Eilat, used for domestic and international connections**
- **Haifa Airport – Regional airport located in the north of the country, useful for internal connections and for the northern coastal area and the Galilee**

In short, Israel and the Palestinian territories form a highly concentrated yet extremely complex territorial system, where the Mediterranean coast, tectonic depressions, inland mountains, and desert areas coexist in a small yet geographically and historically stratified space. It is precisely this density of landscapes and the continuous overlap between natural and cultural elements that define the identity of the Mediterranean Levant.

ACCESSIBLE ITINERARIES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AMONG MODERN CITIES, COASTAL PARKS AND WELL-ORGANIZED CULTURAL SITES

PLACES AND EXPERIENCES FOR AN ACCESSIBLE JOURNEY FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES OFF THE BEATEN PATH

An accessible journey for people with disabilities in Israel and the Palestinian Territories can be designed by prioritising modern urban areas, flat public spaces, and cultural sites equipped with recent infrastructure, where mobility is facilitated by continuous pathways, elevators, ramps, and dedicated services.

One of the most suitable areas is Modi'in-Maccabim-Re'ut, a planned city located between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, characterised by wide boulevards, modern neighbourhoods, and an urban design focused on accessibility. Anaba Park is one of the main green spaces, featuring fully flat pathways, artificial lakes, and well-organised recreational areas.

On the Mediterranean coast, the city of Netanya offers a continuous and well-equipped seafront promenade, with public elevators connecting the cliffs to the beaches below. The Netanya Promenade is a long, fully accessible scenic walkway, while the Netanya City Museum presents the history of urban development and immigration in Israel.

Another highly accessible destination is Rehovot, a university city with modern infrastructure and well-structured urban routes. The Ayalon Institute Museum, a former underground facility of the pre-state resistance movement, is now open with organised and accessible guided routes explaining the clandestine ammunition production during the British Mandate period.

In the Palestinian Territories, the city of Rawabi represents one of the few examples of a modern planned city. Designed according to contemporary urban standards, it features wide streets, newly built buildings with elevators, and centralised services, along with public spaces such as the city's cultural and commercial centre.

On the southern coast, the city of Ashdod provides a fully accessible urban environment, with a flat waterfront promenade, equipped beaches, and concentrated tourism services. The Ashdod Museum of Philistine Culture displays archaeological artefacts from the ancient Philistine civilisation through modern, barrier-free exhibition routes.

Finally, in the southern inland region, Be'er Sheva serves as a modern urban hub in the Negev desert. The Be'er Sheva River Park is one of the largest urban parks in the country, with flat walking paths, shaded areas, and fully accessible infrastructure, while the Negev Museum of Art hosts contemporary exhibitions in barrier-free spaces.

Taken together, these destinations outline a fully accessible itinerary where planned modern cities, equipped seafronts, and museums designed to contemporary standards enable a smooth, safe, and inclusive travel experience without mobility barriers.





DID YOU KNOW?

In northern Israel, in the Galilee region, lies the city of Safed, one of the most important centers of Jewish mysticism (Kabbalah). Its historic center is characterized by blue and white stone alleys and is home to historic synagogues such as the Ari Ashkenazi Synagogue, as well as small art galleries and local artists' workshops occupying old Ottoman houses.

On the Mediterranean coast, in the north of the country, lies Akko (Acre), a fortified Crusader city whose urban layout is still perfectly recognizable. Here you can visit the Ottoman walls, the tunnels of the Knights Hospitaller, and the ancient port, one of the busiest in the eastern Mediterranean during the Middle Ages, today integrated into a vibrant urban landscape.

In the Negev Desert, in the Makhtesh Ramon area, lies one of the largest erosional craters in the world. The Ramon Crater Visitor Center explains the desert's geology and the history of early human settlement, while scenic trails offer views of rock formations, canyons, and completely desert landscapes.

In the West Bank, in the city of Hebron, lies the Tomb of the Patriarchs (Ibrahimi Mosque), one of the holiest sites in Judaism and Islam. The building retains an imposing Herodian structure, with divided interior spaces and historic courtyards that bear witness to centuries of religious and cultural stratification.

Southern to the Gaza Strip, in the coastal area of Rafah, the landscape is dominated by sand dunes and traditional agricultural tracts, with a history linked to the ancient trade routes between Egypt and the Levant. The area is characterized by strong cultural continuity and a flat coastal geography.

Finally, in the mountainous region of central Palestine, the city of Nablus retains an Ottoman-era historic center with the old souk, historic mosques such as the An-Nasr Mosque, and artisanal traditions linked to the production of olive oil soap, still made today using traditional methods.

Taken together, these places reveal a complex and layered region, where historic cities, geological deserts, religious sites, and Mediterranean coastlines tell an intertwined story of vastly different civilizations, spiritualities, and natural landscapes.



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES – BETWEEN THE ARABIAN PENINSULA, THE PERSIAN GULF COAST, INTERNAL-CONTINENTAL DESERTS, AND HYPER-MODERN CITIES BORN FROM OIL AND GLOBAL TRADE



The United Arab Emirates is located in the southeastern part of the Arabian Peninsula, along the Persian Gulf coast, in a region characterized by a stark contrast between vast inland desert areas and a densely urbanized and highly developed coastal strip. The country, despite being relatively compact, has a complex geographical structure and a highly differentiated distribution of settlements between the coast, inland, and eastern mountainous areas. Physically, the territory is dominated by the Arabian Desert, with extensive sandy and gravelly areas occupying much of the country's surface, representing the natural continuity of the Arabian Peninsula's desert systems. However, along the Persian Gulf coast, a continuous urban belt develops, where the country's main cities, economic infrastructure, and business centers are concentrated. Dubai and Abu Dhabi stand out in particular, constituting the two main hubs of the national urban system. Dubai stands out for its vertical and coastal development, playing a central role in the sectors of trade, tourism, and global finance. Abu Dhabi, on the other hand, is the federal capital and is characterized by a more expansive and institutional urban plan, with large administrative and residential areas. Historically, the area was inhabited by Bedouin communities dedicated to navigation and trade along the Gulf routes. Before the establishment of the modern state, the territory was known as the "Trucial States" under British protection. With the discovery of oil and the formation of the federation in 1971, the country underwent a rapid and profound transformation, becoming one of the world's major economic and logistics hubs.

In this context, the territory is divided into the following geographical macro-areas:

- PERSIAN GULF COASTAL STRIP – MAIN AREA OF URBANIZATION, WHERE DUBAI, ABU DHABI AND THE OTHER WESTERN EMIRATES ARE CONCENTRATED, WITH PORTS, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC CENTERS
- CENTRAL DESERT HINTERLAND – VAST ARID AREA CHARACTERIZED BY DUNES, SANDY PLATEAUS, AND SPARSELY POPULATED LANDS
- NORTHERN EMIRATES – INCLUDING SHARJAH, AJMAN, UMM AL QUWAIN AND RAS AL KHAIMAH, WITH MORE COMPACT URBAN CENTERS AND LOWER INFRASTRUCTURE DENSITY
- EASTERN FUJAIRAH AND GULF OF OMAN COAST – A DISTINCT REGION BORDERING THE INDIAN OCEAN, CHARACTERISED BY THE HAJAR MOUNTAINS AND A MORE RUGGED COASTLINE

As for air connections, the country's airport network is highly developed and allows direct access to all macro-areas:

- Dubai International Airport – Major international hub and gateway to the city of Dubai and the western coastal strip
- Abu Dhabi International Airport – The capital's hub and hub for the central and western regions of the country
- Sharjah International Airport – Serves the northern area and the urban area near Dubai
- Ras Al Khaimah International Airport – Connecting to the Northern Emirates
- Fujairah International Airport – Gateway to the eastern coast of the Gulf of Oman

In short, the United Arab Emirates represents a highly integrated territorial system in which desert, coast, and advanced urbanization coexist in dynamic equilibrium. The rapid transformation of the territory, combined with the strong differentiation between inland and coastal areas, defines a unique model of geographical and urban development within the Arabian Peninsula.

ACCESSIBLE ITINERARIES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AMONG LESS-KNOWN COASTS, FLAT CITIES AND ACCESSIBLE OASES

PLACES AND EXPERIENCES FOR AN ACCESSIBLE JOURNEY FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES OFF THE BEATEN PATH

An accessible journey for people with disabilities in the United Arab Emirates can be designed by avoiding the major iconic hubs and focusing instead on planned cities, less crowded coastal areas, and modern cultural environments built with recent infrastructure, where ramps, elevators, wide pathways, and integrated services ensure barrier-free access.

A particularly suitable destination is the Emirate of Ajman. The Ajman Corniche is a fully flat and continuous waterfront promenade, with wide pathways and regular resting areas, while the Ajman Museum, housed in an old fort, presents exhibitions on local history, pearl diving, and traditional Gulf life in a single-level museum environment that is easy to navigate.

Moving inland, the city of Al Ain represents one of the most accessible urban environments in the country due to its orderly layout. The Al Ain Oasis, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is crossed by shaded, flat pathways among palm groves and falaj irrigation channels, while Qasr Al Muwaiji, a restored historic fort, hosts a museum dedicated to the Al Nahyan family with fully accessible exhibition routes.

In the Emirate of Sharjah, the urban fabric is compact and well organised. The Sharjah Museum of Islamic Civilization offers large exhibition halls featuring Islamic art, science, and historical manuscripts, while Al Majaz Waterfront is a modern lakeside area with flat promenades, open spaces, and fully accessible pathways.

On the eastern coast, the city of Fujairah offers a quieter environment compared to the major Gulf metropolises. The Fujairah Museum displays Bronze Age archaeological finds and local cultural artefacts, while Fujairah Fort can be visited via short, well-structured routes with resting points and panoramic viewpoints.

Finally, in the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah, the Ras Al Khaimah National Museum, housed in an historic fort, presents archaeological and historical artefacts from the region, while the Al Qawasim Corniche offers a continuous flat waterfront designed with wide pathways, ramps, and rest areas.

Taken together, these destinations outline a fully accessible itinerary in the United Arab Emirates, based on flat cities, modern museums, and equipped waterfronts, where thoughtful spatial planning enables a smooth, safe, and barrier-free travel experience.





DID YOU KNOW?

In the northern part of the United Arab Emirates, in the emirate of Ras Al Khaimah, lies the archaeological site of Julfar, an ancient medieval trading port now partially buried. Excavations have uncovered remains of dwellings, Islamic ceramics, and structures linked to trade routes between Arabia, Persia and the Indian Ocean, in an area that today appears as a coastal desert landscape.

In the inland area of the emirate of Sharjah lies the oasis city of Al Dhaid, surrounded by agricultural fields and traditional irrigation systems (falaj). This region represents one of the country's most important agricultural zones, with local markets selling dates, citrus fruits and desert produce, in striking contrast to the urbanised coast.

In the desert of Dubai, the Dubai Desert Conservation Reserve stretches across vast golden dunes and is the largest protected area in the country. It is home to native wildlife such as the Arabian oryx and offers controlled routes to experience the desert in a relatively untouched state compared to the surrounding coastal urbanisation.

In the emirate of Abu Dhabi, on Sir Bani Yas Island, lies one of the region's most significant natural reserves. The island hosts the Arabian Wildlife Park, where reintroduced species such as gazelles and giraffes roam alongside the remains of an ancient monastery from the late antiquity period, a rare example of pre-Islamic religious presence in the region.

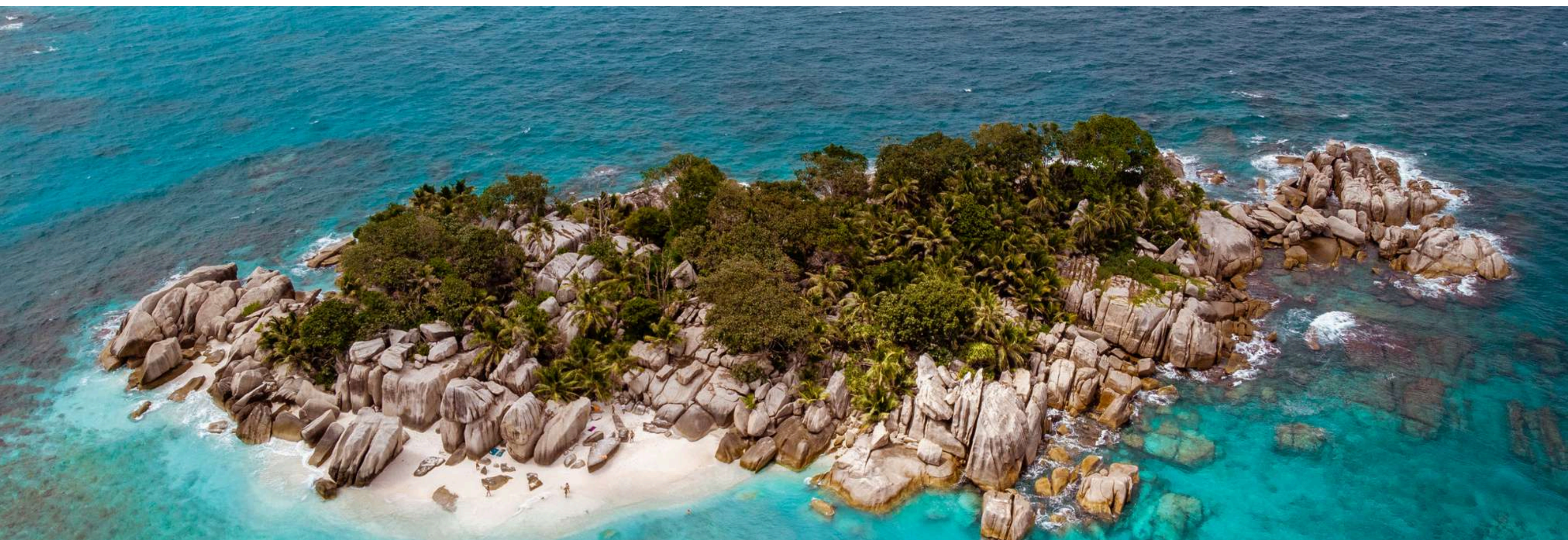
In the emirate of Fujairah, on the eastern coast, stands the historic Al Badiyah Mosque, considered the oldest mosque still in use in the country. Built in stone and mud, it features a simple structure with four domes, set between the mountains and the waters of the Indian Ocean.

Also in Fujairah, the Wadi Wurayah National Park represents one of the few protected mountain ecosystems in the country. The wadi features seasonal waterfalls, natural pools, and rare biodiversity, offering a landscape completely different from the urban coasts and central desert.

Taken together, these places reveal a lesser-known side of the United Arab Emirates—one made of archaeological sites, agricultural oases, desert reserves and coastal mountains, where ancient history, traditional culture and nature intertwine beyond the modern image of its great cities.



SEYCHELLES – BETWEEN THE INDIAN OCEAN, AN INTERNAL GRANITE ARCHIPELAGO, AND PERIPHERAL CORAL ISLANDS IN AN ANCIENT AND HIGHLY FRAGMENTED MARINE SYSTEM



The Seychelles is located in the western Indian Ocean, northeast of Madagascar, in an isolated yet strategically important geographical position along the sea routes between Africa and Asia. It is an archipelago of over one hundred islands, characterized by a clear distinction between the inner granite islands and the outer coral atolls, which define two profoundly different environmental systems within the same country. Physically, the territory is unique in the Indian Ocean: the inner islands are of granite origin, with hilly reliefs, dense tropical vegetation, and rugged coastlines, while the outer islands are of coral origin, low and flat, often surrounded by lagoons and coral reefs. This geological duality makes the country a rare case globally, with extremely diverse terrestrial and marine ecosystems in a small space. The main inhabited areas are concentrated in the so-called Inner Islands, where the urban centers and main infrastructure are located. Here, Mahé, home to the capital Victoria, Praslin, and La Digue, represent the country's residential and tourist hub. Mahé is the largest island and home to the majority of the population, while Praslin and La Digue are smaller and boast highly natural landscapes. Meanwhile, the Outer Islands comprise a collection of remote atolls and islands, including the Amirantes group, the Alphonse Archipelago, and more isolated areas such as Aldabra, one of the world's largest coral atolls and a globally significant natural site. These areas are characterized by low population density and high ecological value, with limited access and virtually pristine marine environments. Historically, the Seychelles were long uninhabited in pre-colonial times, although they likely gained indirect knowledge of them through Arab navigators and merchants who plied the Indian Ocean routes. The islands were subsequently sighted and recorded by Europeans in the 16th century, but permanent colonization did not occur until the 18th century, when France formally took possession of them in 1756, initiating a process of settlement and agricultural exploitation based on plantations, initially with slave labor from East Africa and Madagascar. Following the Napoleonic Wars and the redefinition of the colonial balance in the Indian Ocean, the Seychelles came under British control in 1814 with the Treaty of Paris, while retaining many administrative and cultural structures of French origin. This Franco-British dualism had a lasting impact on local society, contributing to the formation of a hybrid cultural identity, in which Seychellois Creole, French, and English coexist. Throughout the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, the economy remained strongly tied to plantation agriculture (particularly coconut and vanilla), while the archipelago maintained a peripheral position within the British Empire. Only after World War II did a process of progressive political autonomy begin, culminating in 1976 with independence and the creation of the Republic of Seychelles within the Commonwealth. In the post-independence period, the country experienced an initial phase of political instability, followed by the gradual establishment of a more stable and centralized institutional system. Today, the Seychelles is a democratic republic, characterized by a heavy dependence on international tourism and an environmental policy geared towards protecting terrestrial and marine ecosystems, which represent one of the country's key strategic resources.

In this framework, the territory is divided into two main macro-systems:

- **INNER ISLANDS – INCLUDE MAHÉ, PRASLIN, LA DIGUE AND NEARBY SMALLER ISLANDS, CHARACTERISED BY GRANITE RELIEFS, TROPICAL FORESTS AND A STRONG URBAN AND TOURIST CONCENTRATION**
- **OUTER ISLANDS – INCLUDE REMOTE ATOLLS AND CORAL ISLANDS SUCH AS THE AMIRANTES AND ALDABRA, WITH EXTENSIVE MARINE ECOSYSTEMS AND VERY LOW HUMAN IMPACT**

The Seychelles airport network is mainly concentrated on the inner islands, with limited but functional connections that allow access to the main areas of the archipelago:

- **Seychelles International Airport – Located on the island of Mahé, it is the main international entry point to the country and connects the archipelago with Europe, Africa and the Middle East**
- **Praslin Airport – Domestic airport connecting Mahé with the island of Praslin, essential for internal mobility of the archipelago**

In summary, the Seychelles is an extremely complex island system, where the distinction between inner granitic islands and outer coral atolls defines not only the physical geography but also the distribution of settlements and human activities. The constant relationship between land and ocean, combined with marked geographic isolation and highly valuable marine ecosystems, contributes to defining a unique territory within the Indian Ocean. It is precisely this combination of geographic fragmentation, exceptional biodiversity, and strong integration between the natural environment and limited human presence that makes the Seychelles a key archipelago for understanding contemporary tropical island systems.

ACCESSIBLE ITINERARIES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AMONG LESS-KNOWN ISLANDS, LAGOONS AND EQUIPPED COASTS

PLACES AND EXPERIENCES FOR AN ACCESSIBLE JOURNEY FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES OFF THE BEATEN PATH

An accessible journey for people with disabilities in the Seychelles can also be developed beyond the most visited main islands, focusing on areas where tourism is carefully organised, with modern accommodation, regular connections, and natural environments made accessible through simple and controlled pathways.

One of the most suitable destinations is Denis Island, a private island with a tourism system well integrated into the natural landscape. The terrain is flat and easy to navigate, with wide sandy beaches and internal paths crossing low tropical vegetation. Facilities are concentrated in a limited number of areas, reducing movement distances and making spaces easier to access.

Another accessible area is Cerf Island, located near Mahé. The island is small and free of vehicle traffic, with simple pedestrian paths and easily reachable coastlines. Beaches are characterised by calm waters and shallow seabeds, while accommodation is compactly arranged and closely connected to shared facilities.

On Praslin Island, the Côte d'Or area represents a particularly accessible coastal environment. The beach is wide and flat, with direct access from the lightly developed urban area and concentrated tourist services. The Valle de Mai Nature Reserve also features well-maintained, regulated routes with boardwalks and paths that allow safe visits through the primary forest.

On Mahé Island, Beau Vallon Bay is one of the most functional settings. The promenade is continuous and flat, with gradual access points to the beach and a high concentration of tourist services, restaurants, and accommodation along a single, easily navigable coastal axis.

Finally, the Port Launay Marine National Park area also offers an accessible environment thanks to its sheltered bay, calm waters, and easily reachable beaches, with light but functional infrastructure supporting the enjoyment of the natural landscape.

Taken together, these destinations outline an accessible itinerary in the Seychelles based on well-organised islands, equipped coastlines, and controlled natural routes, where the combination of small-scale geography and concentrated infrastructure enables a smooth, safe, and barrier-free travel experience.





DID YOU KNOW?

In the heart of the Seychelles archipelago, on the island of Mahé, lies the small historic site of Mission Lodge, one of the key landmarks of colonial and post-slavery memory. The site preserves the ruins of a school built for children freed from slavery, along with a panoramic viewpoint overlooking the central mountains and the western coast of the island.

Still on Mahé, within the mountainous region of Morne Seychellois National Park, much of the island's interior is protected. Here, forest trails cross dense tropical vegetation, former abandoned tea plantations and scenic viewpoints over the ocean, offering a rare balance between biodiversity and agricultural history.

On the island of Praslin, the Vallée de Mai Nature Reserve represents one of the oldest ecosystems on Earth. This UNESCO-listed park preserves the endemic coco de mer palm and an almost untouched undergrowth, with trails through a primeval forest often described as a “window into the Jurassic era.”

On the island of La Digue, the historic settlement of L'Union Estate preserves a former colonial plantation. Visitors can explore the old coconut oil mill, the restored colonial house, and traditional agricultural areas, while reaching the famous Anse Source d'Argent beach via natural paths between granite rock formations.

On the remote island of Silhouette Island, the surrounding Silhouette Island National Park protects one of the archipelago's most untouched forests. A small local settlement is surrounded by tropical wilderness, home to endemic species and former colonial residences now integrated into the natural landscape.

Finally, within the protected marine area of Aldabra Atoll, one of the most isolated places on Earth, lies one of the largest raised coral atolls in the world. It is home to the famous Aldabra giant tortoises and an almost entirely pristine ecosystem, accessible only through special permits.

Together, these destinations reveal the Seychelles beyond its iconic beaches: an archipelago of ancient forests, historic plantations, remote atolls and colonial heritage, where nature and history remain deeply intertwined in a remarkably preserved balance.



MAURITIUS – BETWEEN THE INDIAN OCEAN, AN ANCIENT VOLCANIC PLATFORM, AND CORAL LAGOONS IN A HIGHLY BIODIVERSITY ARCHIPELAGO



Mauritius is located in the southwestern Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar, strategically positioned along the ocean routes between Africa, Asia, and Australia. The country comprises the main island of Mauritius and several smaller islands, including Rodrigues, the Agalega Islands, and the Cargados Carajos area, forming a volcanic island system surrounded by coral reefs. Physically, the territory is the result of an ancient, now inactive, volcanic hotspot. The main island has a relatively compact topography, with a central plateau, gentle relief, and an almost continuous coastline characterized by lagoons protected by a coral reef that surrounds much of the island. This natural system creates particularly stable marine conditions, with shallow waters and sandy beaches along almost the entire coastline. The main geographical areas are divided between the coast, the central plateau, and the mountainous interior. Among the most significant formations are the Black River Gorges National Park, which preserves the country's last indigenous forests, and the mountain range in the southwest, home to peaks such as the Piton de la Petite Rivière Noire, the island's highest point. Urban centers and tourist destinations, such as Port Louis, located on the northwest coast and the main administrative and economic hub, have developed along the coast. Rodrigues Island, located further east, has a smaller territorial scale and a less urbanized landscape, with a strong predominance of natural environments and rugged coastlines. The other smaller islands, such as Agalega and the Cargados Carajos Bank (also known as Saint Brandon), are largely uninhabited or sparsely populated and serve primarily conservation and ecological purposes, hosting marine ecosystems and birdlife of great naturalistic value. Historically, Mauritius was initially uninhabited and likely only indirectly known to Arab and Malay navigators who frequented the Indian Ocean. Europeans first discovered Mauritius in the 16th century, particularly the Portuguese, but the first stable colonization occurred with the Dutch starting in 1638. They introduced settlements and exploited natural resources, but were unable to maintain a stable presence over the long term. Subsequently, in the 18th century, the island came under French control in 1715, becoming Île de France. During this period, an agricultural economy based on sugar plantations developed, with the massive introduction of slave labor from East Africa and Madagascar, a factor that had a profound impact on the island's demographic and cultural composition. In 1810, Mauritius was conquered by the British during the Napoleonic Wars and, with the Treaty of Paris of 1814, it officially came under the rule of the United Kingdom, while retaining many administrative and cultural structures of French origin, including the spread of the French language and civil law derived from the Code Napoléon. During the British era, the economy remained heavily dependent on sugarcane plantations, while indentured labor from India and China was also introduced in the 19th century, further contributing to the island's ethnic and linguistic diversity. Mauritius gained independence in 1968 and became a republic in 1992, developing a stable political model and a highly multicultural society, in which African, European, Indian, and Chinese influences coexist. Today, the country is characterized by a diversified economy based on tourism, financial services, and light industry, with a strong focus on environmental protection and the sustainable management of island ecosystems.

In this framework, the territory is divided into well-defined geographical macro-areas:

- COASTAL STRIP AND CORAL LAGOONS – CONTINUOUS AREA SURROUNDING THE MAIN ISLAND, CHARACTERIZED BY SANDY BEACHES, CORAL REEFS AND STRONG TOURIST DEVELOPMENT
- CENTRAL PLATEAU – A SLIGHTLY ELEVATED INLAND REGION WHERE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND INTERNAL INFRASTRUCTURE ARE CONCENTRATED
- MOUNTAINOUS AREAS AND NATURAL PARKS OF THE SOUTHWEST – HIGHER AND MORE PRESERVED AREAS, WITH FOREST ECOSYSTEMS AND RESIDUAL VOLCANIC RELIEFS
- RODRIGUES ISLAND AND SMALLER ISLANDS – SECONDARY ISLAND SYSTEM TO THE EAST, WITH LOW POPULATION DENSITY AND STRONG NATURALISTIC VALUE

Mauritius' airport network is concentrated on the main island, with a single international airport serving as a hub for the entire territory and for regional connections in the Indian Ocean:

- Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam International Airport – The country's main entry point, located in the southeast of the island, connects Mauritius with Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

In short, Mauritius is a volcanic archipelago in the Indian Ocean where inland mountains, central highlands, and coastal coral lagoons coexist in a compact yet distinct geographical space. The long colonial era and subsequent independence have helped define a multicentric cultural identity, today strongly linked to tourism and the enhancement of the natural environment.

ACCESSIBLE ITINERARIES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AMONG PROTECTED COASTS, FLAT GARDENS AND MODERN CULTURAL CENTRES

PLACES AND EXPERIENCES FOR AN ACCESSIBLE JOURNEY FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES OFF THE BEATEN PATH

An accessible journey for people with disabilities in Mauritius can be designed by prioritising areas with recent infrastructure, flat pathways, and well-organised public spaces, focusing on coastal towns, botanical gardens, and natural zones where access is supported by structured services.

In the northern region, the town of Grand Baie is one of the most functional environments. The bay's waterfront is continuous and flat, with direct access points to the coast and concentrated tourism infrastructure. The nearby La Croisette Shopping Mall offers modern, fully accessible indoor spaces, while the lagoon areas allow for unobstructed sea views without complex physical barriers.

Also in the north, Pamplemousses is particularly suitable thanks to the Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam Botanical Garden, one of the most accessible gardens on the island. Its wide, shaded and flat avenues lead through tropical plant collections, giant water lilies, and dedicated conservation areas, making it easy to explore at a relaxed pace.

On the western coast, Flic en Flac offers one of the most accessible beaches in the country. The promenade is long, flat, and well organised, with gradual access points to a lagoon protected by a coral reef. Tourist facilities are distributed along a single, easily navigable coastal axis.

In the south-western region, the Black River area provides a more nature-oriented accessible experience through the Black River Gorges National Park Visitor Centre, where information paths and viewing platforms are designed for simple and controlled access. Some nearby viewpoints also offer easy-to-reach observation areas within the natural park setting.

Finally, in the central part of the island, Quatre Bornes is a well-structured urban centre. The nearby Ebène Cybercity area features modern infrastructure, wide pavements, and organised public spaces, while local urban parks provide flat, accessible green areas suitable for calm recreation.

Taken together, these destinations outline a fully accessible itinerary in Mauritius, based on organised coastal towns, flat botanical gardens, and modern urban centres, where infrastructure and spatial planning allow a barrier-free, comfortable, and inclusive travel experience.





DID YOU KNOW?

In the heart of Mauritius, in the inland district of Savanne, lies the UNESCO World Heritage Site Aapravasi Ghat, closely linked to the arrival of indentured labourers from India in the 19th century. The complex preserves remains of dormitories, administrative structures and landing areas, illustrating one of the most important chapters in the formation of the island's multicultural identity.

On the south-west coast, the area of Le Morne Brabant combines natural beauty with historical memory. Beyond its iconic mountain silhouette, the site is associated with the history of escaped enslaved communities. The Le Morne Cultural Landscape includes scenic trails and viewpoints over the lagoon, and is recognised by UNESCO for its powerful symbolic value.

In the north of the island, Cap Malheureux is known for the small church of Notre-Dame Auxiliatrice, with its distinctive red roof overlooking the sea. Beyond this iconic landmark, the area preserves less urbanised coastal stretches and views over the northern archipelago, including Coin de Mire.

In the central region lies the Black River Gorges National Park, the largest protected area on the island. It shelters endemic forests, deep canyons and rare species such as the Mauritius kestrel and the pink pigeon. Viewpoints like Macchabée and Alexandra Falls offer sweeping perspectives over the island's mountainous interior.

Along the eastern coast, Île aux Aigrettes represents a managed nature reserve dedicated to conservation. This limestone island hosts reintroduced native species such as the pink pigeon and the Aldabra giant tortoise, within a carefully controlled coastal ecosystem accessible only through guided visits.

Finally, in the south-east, the village of Mahébourg preserves a strong colonial heritage. The National History Museum of Mahébourg, housed in a former French château, recounts the naval battle of 1810 between France and the United Kingdom, while the waterfront bay offers calm views over one of the island's most authentic coastal settings.

Together, these destinations reveal Mauritius beyond its beach resort image: an island shaped by colonial memory, protected mountains, historic villages and nature reserves, where history, culture and biodiversity remain deeply intertwined.



ZANZIBAR – BETWEEN THE INDIAN OCEAN, THE SWAHILI COAST ARCHIPELAGO, CORAL BARBERS AND HISTORICAL STRATIFICATION BETWEEN AFRICA, MONSOONS AND INDIAN OCEAN ROUTES



Zanzibar is located in the western Indian Ocean, off the coast of Tanzania, and is an archipelago composed primarily of two major islands, Unguja and Pemba, along with numerous smaller islands and coral atolls. The entire island system is characterized by coral and sedimentary origin, with low coasts, sandy beaches, and a strong ecological connection to the coral reefs of the Indian Ocean. Physically, the main island of Unguja has a relatively flat topography, with a sandy coastline and a slightly undulating interior covered in tropical vegetation. Pemba, located further north, is greener and hillier, with more fertile soils and a greater presence of forests and crops. The smaller islands, often uninhabited or sparsely populated, include coral atolls and islets that play a key ecological role in protecting marine biodiversity. The archipelago's main urban and historical center is Stone Town, located on the island of Unguja. This city represents a rare example of a stratified Swahili urban settlement, with Arab, Persian, Indian, and European influences, and is now recognized as a cultural heritage site for its historic architecture and its role as a commercial crossroads in the Indian Ocean. Historically, Zanzibar has been a central hub on Indian Ocean trade routes for centuries, particularly for the spice, ivory, and slave trade. From the first millennium AD, the archipelago entered the Swahili cultural sphere, influenced by exchanges with Arab and Persian merchants. In the 19th century, it became the center of the Sultanate of Zanzibar, closely linked to Oman, and assumed a strategic role in trade between East Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia. In 1890, it became a British protectorate, while maintaining strong cultural and administrative autonomy. After the 1964 revolution, Zanzibar united with Tanganyika to form the United Republic of Tanzania, while maintaining semi-autonomous status with its own government over certain local matters. This transition helped consolidate a unique political and cultural structure, in which Swahili identity, Arab influences, and African roots coexist in a layered way.

In this framework, the territory is divided into well-defined geographical macro-areas:

- **UNGUJA (MAIN ISLAND) – POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND TOURIST CENTER, WITH SANDY BEACHES, SPICE PLANTATIONS AND THE HISTORIC CORE OF STONE TOWN**
- **PEMBA – GREENER AND HILLIER ISLAND, WITH MORE RAINFALL, FORESTS AND TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURE**
- **MINOR ISLANDS AND CORAL ATOLLS – SECONDARY ISLAND SYSTEMS WITH STRONG ECOLOGICAL VALUE AND MARINE BIODIVERSITY, INCLUDING MNEMBA ISLAND, CHUMBE ISLAND, TUMBATU ISLAND AND THE MISALI ISLAND AREA, ALL CHARACTERISED BY CORAL ECOSYSTEMS, PROTECTED SEABEDS AND LOW HUMAN INFLUENCE**

ZANZIBAR'S AIRPORT NETWORK IS CONCENTRATED ON THE MAIN ISLAND, WITH AN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT CONNECTING THE ARCHIPELAGO WITH EAST AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST AND EUROPE:

- **Abeid Amani Karume International Airport – The main gateway to the archipelago, located on the island of Unguja, serves the capital and the main tourist areas**

In short, Zanzibar represents an island system in the Indian Ocean characterized by the intersection of coral reefs, Swahili traditions, and a long history linked to ocean trade. The combination of complementary islands, marine biodiversity, and a strong cultural connection between Africa and the Arab-Indian world defines the archipelago's unique identity within East Africa.

ACCESSIBLE ITINERARIES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AMONG COASTS, COMPACT HISTORIC CENTRES AND CONTROLLED NATURAL AREAS

PLACES AND EXPERIENCES FOR AN ACCESSIBLE JOURNEY FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES OFF THE BEATEN PATH

An accessible journey for people with disabilities in Zanzibar can be designed by prioritising areas with consolidated tourism infrastructure, flat pathways, and well-organised public spaces, avoiding more remote or difficult-to-reach zones and focusing instead on compact urban environments and easily navigable coastlines.

The main entry point is Stone Town, where the urban fabric is dense yet geographically concentrated. The most accessible areas include the Forodhani Gardens waterfront promenade, a flat seaside walkway with open spaces and resting points, and the House of Wonders (Beit-al-Ajaib), a historic landmark currently being developed as a museum with exhibitions on the history of the Indian Ocean and Swahili culture.

On the north-west coast, Nungwi is one of the most functional areas for accessibility on the island. Its beaches are wide and relatively flat, with gradual access to the sea and tourism infrastructure concentrated along the shoreline. The Mnarani Marine Turtle Conservation Pond offers a controlled and easily navigable environment for visiting a turtle conservation centre.

Also in the north, Kendwa features one of the most regular and accessible beaches in the archipelago, with shallow slopes and reduced tidal variation compared to other parts of the island. The coastline is continuous and flat, with accommodations and services arranged in a linear and easily accessible layout.

On the eastern coast, Pongwe offers a quieter but still accessible environment, with a sheltered bay, sandy beaches, and small resorts integrated into the coastal landscape. Sea conditions are generally calm, and the coastal morphology supports easy movement along the beachfront.

Finally, in the south-eastern part of the island, Jambiani provides a long, flat coastal area with villages distributed along the shoreline and simple pathways following the sea. Tourism infrastructure is present but not intrusive, allowing smooth and continuous movement along the coast.

Taken together, these destinations outline an accessible itinerary in Zanzibar based on compact historic centres, flat coastlines, and organised villages, where the combination of established infrastructure and favourable geography enables a barrier-free travel experience with a high level of comfort.





DID YOU KNOW?

In the heart of Zanzibar, on the main island of Unguja, lies the Kizimkazi Dimbani Mosque, one of the oldest Islamic landmarks in East Africa. Built in simple coral stone, it preserves Arabic inscriptions and a small historic cemetery overlooking the southern coast.

In the central region of the island, the Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park is the only national park in the archipelago. It includes the Jozani Forest, habitat of the rare Zanzibar red colobus monkey, as well as a mangrove ecosystem crossed by wooden walkways that allow visitors to observe the coastal wetland environment without disturbing it.

On the north-eastern coast, Mnemba Island is a small private atoll surrounded by one of the most pristine coral reefs in the region. Its marine protected area is home to dolphins, sea turtles and tropical fish, making it one of Zanzibar's key biodiversity hotspots.

On the eastern coast, Mtende Beach offers one of the island's most secluded landscapes. Limestone cliffs and natural inlets create a largely undeveloped environment, where the ocean shifts with the tides and the scenery remains strongly natural.

Finally, Chumbe Island hosts one of the most important marine reserves in the western Indian Ocean. The Chumbe Coral Reef Sanctuary protects an intact coral ecosystem and a primary coastal forest, accessible only through controlled visits to preserve its ecological balance.

Together, these places reveal Zanzibar beyond its most famous beaches: an archipelago of tropical forests, ritual villages, historic mosques and protected marine reserves, where Swahili culture and nature intertwine in a deeply layered and continuous landscape.



MALDIVES – BETWEEN THE INDIAN OCEAN, CORAL ATOLLS IN CHAINS AND AN ISLAND SYSTEM WITH A SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURE AND EXTREME TERRITORIAL FRAGMENTATION



The Maldives are located in the north-central Indian Ocean, southwest of India and Sri Lanka, and constitute one of the planet's largest and geographically complex island systems in relation to its land mass. The archipelago is composed of approximately 1,200 islands distributed across twenty or so natural atolls, organized along a double submarine chain that follows the Laccadive-Maldives-Chagos Ridge. Physically, the territory is entirely of coral and sedimentary origin, with extremely low altitude (averaging a few meters above sea level), sandy coasts, and inland lagoons protected by continuous coral reefs. This conformation makes the Maldives one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change and rising sea levels, but at the same time one of the most distinctive tropical atoll systems in the world. The islands are organized into natural and administrative atolls, some of the most significant of which are North Malé Atoll, South Malé Atoll, Ari Atoll, Baa Atoll, and Addu Atoll. These systems represent the main residential and tourist areas, with a highly dispersed population distribution across the various islands. The capital is Malé, located on a densely populated urban island, which concentrates administrative, port, and economic functions. Unlike most of the country, Malé features compact and intense urbanization, with a high concentration of infrastructure in a very small area. Historically, the Maldives exhibit a cultural stratification that reflects their strategic position along the Indian Ocean trade routes. The islands were inhabited since ancient times by populations linked to the maritime circuits of the Indian subcontinent and Sri Lanka, with strong cultural and linguistic influences from the Tamil and more generally Dravidian areas, complemented over time by Indo-Arabic contributions. These contacts contributed to the early development of an autonomous island culture, yet constantly open to the commercial and cultural flows of the ocean. A key moment occurred in the 12th century, when Islam was introduced to the archipelago, traditionally attributed to the arrival of the traveler Abu al-Barakat Yusuf al-Barbari. From this moment on, the Maldives transformed into a stable Islamic sultanate, with a centralized political structure that would last for several centuries. Islam became a fundamental element of identity, profoundly influencing language, law, and social organization. Between the 16th and 19th centuries, the archipelago gradually entered the orbit of European powers. The Portuguese briefly occupied the islands in the 16th century, imposing a military presence but without stable control. Subsequently, the Dutch, while dominating Ceylon, maintained an indirect influence over the area. In the 19th century, the Maldives became a British protectorate, while retaining the sultanate and a certain internal autonomy. During the British colonial period, the islands remained relatively marginal to major imperial interests, but were integrated into the Indian Ocean trade systems, particularly in fishing and the production of local goods. The process of political modernization was gradual and relatively stable compared to other colonies in the region. The Maldives gained independence in 1965 and became a republic in 1968. In the subsequent period, a significant economic transformation took place, with the transition from a traditional economy based on fishing and local trade to a model strongly oriented towards international tourism, which today represents the country's main income.

In this framework, the territory is divided into fundamental geographical macro-areas:

- **NORTHERN ATOLLS – INCLUDE SYSTEMS SUCH AS HAA ALIF, HAA DHAALU AND SHAVIYANI, CHARACTERISED BY MORE REMOTE ISLANDS AND LOWER TOURIST DENSITY**
- **CENTRAL ATOLLS – INCLUDE NORTH MALÉ, SOUTH MALÉ AND ARI, WHICH REPRESENT THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND TOURIST HEART OF THE COUNTRY**
- **SOUTHERN ATOLLS – INCLUDE ADDU AND GAAFU, WITH GREATER TERRITORIAL EXTENSION AND A STRONG PRESENCE OF INHABITED ISLANDS**
- **OUTER ATOLLS AND PERIPHERAL SYSTEMS – MORE ISOLATED AREAS WITH LESS URBANIZATION AND STRONG ECOLOGICAL VALUE, INCLUDING HUVADHU ATOLL, ADDU ATOLL (IN ITS MOST PERIPHERAL PART), FUVAHMULAH AND THE REMOTE ATOLLS OF THE LAAMU ATOLL GROUP, CHARACTERIZED BY LOW POPULATION DENSITY AND STRONG ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY**

The Maldives' airport network is concentrated mainly in the central atolls, with intercontinental connections and seaplanes allowing access to the more remote islands:

- **Velana International Airport – The country's main airport, located on the island of Hulhulé near Malé, represents the international hub for all connections**
- **Gan Airport – Located in Addu Atoll, it serves the southern part of the country and acts as a second international gateway**

In short, the Maldives is an extremely fragmented and delicate coral island system, where the geographic structure of the atolls is intertwined with a long history of cultural exchanges and external influences. Today, the country stands out for its balance between historical identity, environmental fragility, and strong tourism specialization.

ACCESSIBLE ITINERARIES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AMONG ORGANISED LOCAL ISLANDS, HISTORICAL HERITAGE AND PROTECTED LAGOONS

PLACES AND EXPERIENCES FOR AN ACCESSIBLE JOURNEY FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES OFF THE BEATEN PATH

An accessible journey for people with disabilities in the Maldives can be designed by selecting locally inhabited islands with compact infrastructure, flat routes, and regular transport connections, where organised settlements, cultural heritage sites, and lagoon environments allow for barrier-free exploration.

In the central-western region, Faafu Atoll is one of the most suitable areas. The island of Nilandhoo is historically significant, as it hosts one of the oldest mosques in the Maldives, built on the site of a former Buddhist temple. The site preserves coral-stone architectural elements and ancient inscriptions, and it is located within a compact and flat settlement that is easy to navigate.

In the north-eastern part of the archipelago, Haa Dhaalu Atoll offers a calm but well-structured environment. The island of Kulhudhuffushi is one of the most developed in the region, with services, regular roads, and a shallow lagoon. Nearby mangrove areas can also be accessed through organised pathways and controlled natural environments.

In the north-western sector, Haa Alif Atoll includes Dhidhdhoo Island, a local administrative centre with modern infrastructure and a flat urban layout. Surrounding beaches are easily reachable, and the lagoon waters are calm, supporting simple and comfortable access to natural coastal areas.

Further south, Dhaalu Atoll provides another suitable setting. Kudahuvadhoo Island is known for its mysterious archaeological structures called hawittas, Buddhist-era burial mounds, as well as an active local community. The settlement is compact and well organised, with straightforward access to coastal zones.

Finally, in Seenu Atoll, Hithadhoo Island offers one of the most accessible environments in the entire archipelago. It features a developed road network connecting several islands of the Addu Atoll, with flat routes, distributed services, and a protected lagoon that is easy to access and enjoy.

Taken together, these destinations outline a fully accessible itinerary in the Maldives based on organised local islands, historical sites, and protected lagoons, where flat urban layouts and modern infrastructure enable a smooth, safe, and barrier-free travel experience.





DID YOU KNOW?

In the heart of the Maldives, on the island of Utheemu in the Haa Alif Atoll, stands the historic residence Utheemu Ganduvaru, linked to Sultan Mohammed Thakurufaanu, a key figure in the resistance against Portuguese occupation in the 16th century. This perfectly preserved wooden house is one of the rare surviving examples of traditional Maldivian royal architecture.

In the Laamu Atoll, the island of Isdhoo preserves one of the country's most important archaeological sites, featuring ancient pre-Islamic Buddhist remains, including stupa foundations and carved stone blocks. These artefacts reflect a historical phase that predates the nation's conversion to Islam, still largely invisible across most of the archipelago.

In the Baa Atoll, Hanifaru Bay is one of the most significant marine protected areas in the Indian Ocean. It is known for seasonal gatherings of manta rays and whale sharks, driven by unique plankton-rich conditions that make it one of the most studied marine ecosystems in the region.

In the Addu Atoll, the island of Gan preserves infrastructure from a former British military base dating back to the Second World War. Its internal road network connects multiple islands within the atoll, creating an unusual semi-urban configuration for the Maldives, with remnants of airstrips and colonial-era buildings.

In the Noonu Atoll, the island of Kendhikulhudhoo is defined by a strong fishing tradition and a close-knit island community organised around local mosques, schools and small harbours, set within a relatively undeveloped lagoon rich in marine biodiversity.

Finally, in the Raa Atoll, the island of Alifushi is renowned for its traditional wooden boatbuilding (dhoni construction), one of the oldest nautical crafts in the Maldives, still practised today using artisanal techniques passed down through generations.

Together, these places reveal a side of the Maldives beyond its resort image: an archipelago of historic residences, pre-Islamic Buddhist traces, colonial outposts, natural atolls and maritime traditions, where culture, history and the ocean are deeply and quietly intertwined.



JAPAN – BETWEEN THE PACIFIC ARCHIPELAGO, AN ACTIVE VOLCANIC ARC, AND HISTORICAL STRATIFICATION BETWEEN ISOLATION, MODERNIZATION, AND CONTINUOUS CULTURAL IDENTITY



Japan is located in East Asia, in the northwestern Pacific Ocean, and consists of a vast archipelago of over 14,000 islands, the largest of which are Honshū, Hokkaido, Kyūshū, and Shikoku. The country's position is determined by the interaction between the Pacific Plate, the Eurasian Plate, and the Philippine Plate, which have created a highly mountainous, seismic, and volcanic territory, located within the so-called Pacific Ring of Fire. The landscape is dominated by mountain ranges and inland ranges that cross the main islands, giving way to limited but densely urbanized coastal plains. This configuration has fostered a strong relationship between communities and the natural environment, with continued adaptability to geographic and climatic conditions. Temperate and subtropical forests still cover large portions of the territory, alternating with alpine zones and volcanic environments, often protected by an extensive network of national parks. Climatic conditions vary significantly from north to south, ranging from harsh winters with heavy snowfall in the northern regions to subtropical climates in the southern areas, contributing to remarkable ecological diversity. This environmental variety makes Japan one of the most complex and naturally diverse island territories in the entire Asian continent. Historically, Japan has one of the longest political continuities in the world, with origins dating back to the Jōmon period (c. 14,000–300 BCE), characterized by hunter-gatherer societies and one of the oldest known ceramic traditions in the world. Subsequently, in the Yayoi period (300 BCE–300 CE), rice cultivation, metalworking, and a growing hierarchical social organization spread, likely influenced by contact with the Korean Peninsula and China. During this phase, the first proto-state political nuclei began to form. During the Kofun period (3rd–6th century AD), a centralized political structure was consolidated around the imperial figure, while between the 6th and 8th centuries, Japan deeply absorbed Chinese and Korean cultural influences, introducing Buddhism and structured administrative systems that strengthened the state. During the Nara period (710–794), a first stable capital was established and the bureaucratic organization was further formalized, while in the subsequent Heian period (794–1185), the capital was moved to Kyoto and a highly refined aristocratic culture developed, with a strong artistic and literary apogee. From the 12th century, political power fragmented and the feudal system led by the samurai class asserted itself, with a progressive centrality of military power over imperial power. Between the 17th and 19th centuries, the Edo period (or Tokugawa shogunate, 1603–1868) developed, a phase of strong political and social stability under the control of the shogunate with its capital in Edo (present-day Tokyo). This period was characterized by a rigidly hierarchical system, significant urban growth, and a policy of relative isolation (sakoku), which severely limited external contact while maintaining controlled trade with China, Korea, and the Netherlands. The end of the Edo period coincided with the Meiji Restoration of 1868, which marked the end of the feudal system and the beginning of rapid political, industrial, and military modernization. In just a few decades, Japan transformed into a modern imperial power. In the 20th century, the country underwent a phase of expansion and subsequently the Second World War, which ended in 1945 with defeat and Allied occupation. The postwar period marked a profound economic and institutional transformation, with the birth of a constitutional democracy and industrial growth that led Japan to become one of the leading contemporary world economies.

The division of the territory covers the whole of Japan without exclusions, including all the main islands and peripheral systems:

- HONSHŪ (MAIN ISLAND) – POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRAL AXIS OF THE COUNTRY, HOME TO TOKYO, OSAKA, KYOTO AND NAGOYA
- HOKKAIDO – A NORTHERN REGION WITH A COLD CLIMATE, VAST NATURAL AREAS, AND LOW POPULATION DENSITY
- SHIKOKU – A MOUNTAINOUS AND LESS URBANIZED AREA, WITH STRONG TRADITIONAL CULTURAL CONTINUITY
- KYŪSHŪ – SOUTHWESTERN REGION WITH HIGH VOLCANIC ACTIVITY AND HISTORICAL OPENNESS TO EXTERNAL CONTACTS
- OKINAWA AND THE RYUKYU ARCHIPELAGO – A SUBTROPICAL ISLAND SYSTEM WITH DISTINCT CULTURAL IDENTITY AND STRONG HISTORICAL SPECIFICITY
- MINOR OUTLYING ISLANDS – INCLUDE REMOTE SYSTEMS SUCH AS THE OGASAWARA ISLANDS, WITH STRONG ECOLOGICAL VALUE AND GEOGRAPHICAL ISOLATION

In this complex and highly interconnected geographical context, the air network plays a fundamental role in ensuring mobility between the different areas of the country and in relations with the rest of the world:

- Tokyo Haneda International Airport – The capital's main urban hub
- Narita International Airport – International hub for the Tokyo region
- Kansai International Airport – Gateway to Osaka, Kyoto, and the Kansai area
- Chubu Centrair International Airport – Serves central Japan (Nagoya)
- Fukuoka Airport – Main gateway to Kyūshū
- New Chitose Airport – Main gateway to Hokkaido

In short, Japan represents a complex and highly integrated island system, combining a mountainous and fragmented geographical structure with extraordinary historical and institutional continuity. The balance between main islands, peripheral regions, and subtropical areas, combined with a long history of political and cultural evolution, defines a unique territorial model within the context of East Asia and the Pacific.

ACCESSIBLE ITINERARIES AMONG ORDERLY CITIES, FLAT COASTS AND CULTURAL PARKS

PLACES AND EXPERIENCES FOR AN ACCESSIBLE JOURNEY FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES OFF THE BEATEN PATH

An accessible journey in Japan can be designed by selecting compact cities, modern infrastructure, and flat cultural sites, while avoiding more demanding mountainous areas and focusing instead on well-organised urban environments that are easy to navigate.

A particularly suitable setting is Hiroshima. The Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park is entirely flat and designed for public use, with the Genbaku Dome (Atomic Bomb Dome) as its central historical landmark. The Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum offers modern, accessible indoor routes that explain the city's history and post-war reconstruction in a structured and easy-to-follow layout.

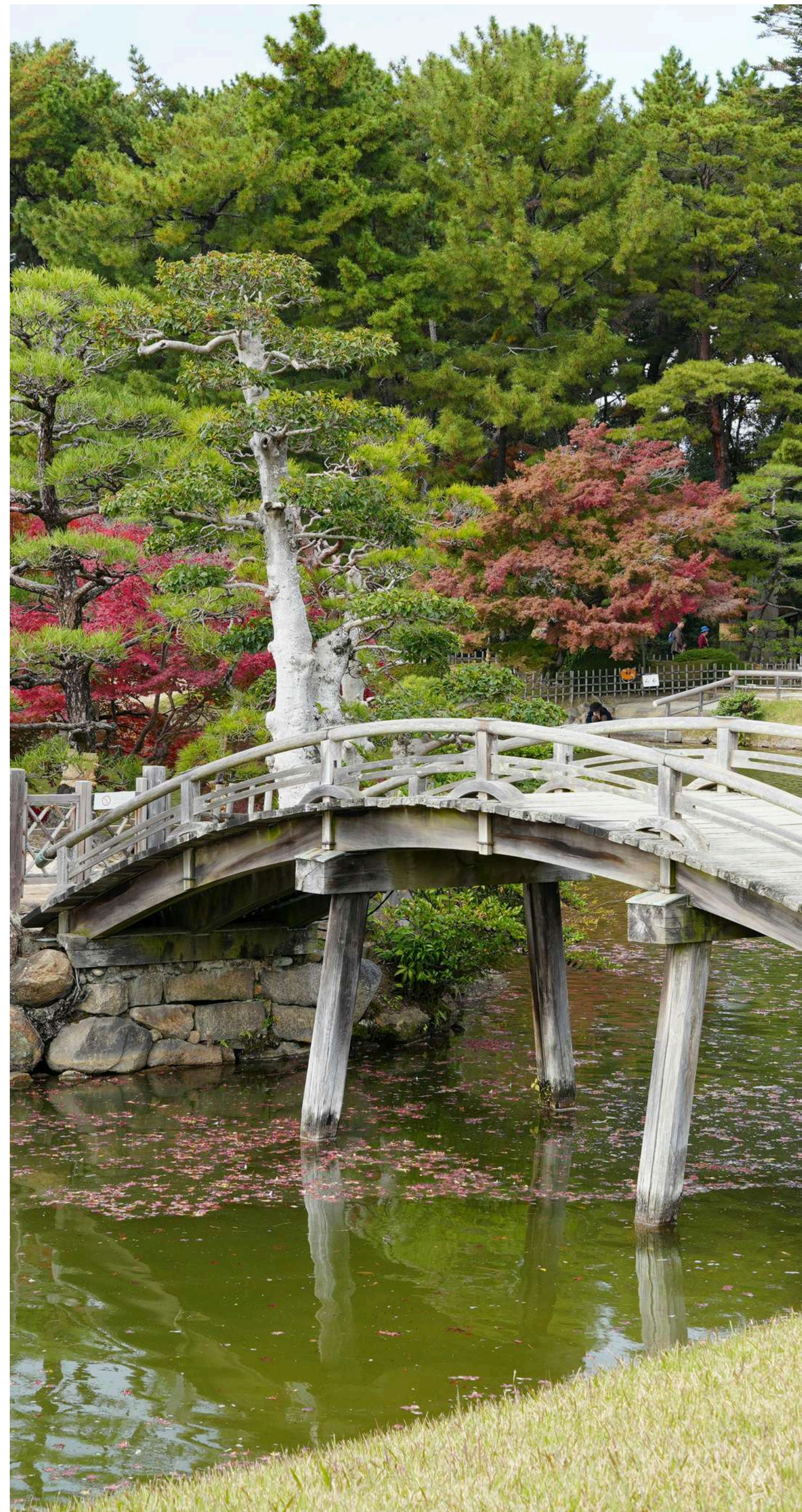
On the Seto Inland Sea coast, Okayama is another example of urban accessibility. Korakuen Garden, one of Japan's three great gardens, is flat and features well-maintained pathways, ponds, and traditional pavilions. Nearby, Okayama Castle (reconstructed) offers accessible museum spaces that present the region's feudal history.

In central Japan, Nagoya combines modern infrastructure with historical heritage. Nagoya Castle, with museum interiors and modern lifts in its reconstructed main structure, illustrates the history of the Tokugawa clan. Atsuta Jingu Shrine, one of Japan's most important Shinto shrines, is set within a large, flat park with well-organised walking routes.

On the western coast of Kyushu, Nagasaki offers a strong cultural blend between Japan and European influences. Glover Garden is a historic complex of Western-style residences from the Meiji era, connected by easy walking routes. The Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum and Peace Park are also designed with high accessibility and open, flat spaces.

Finally, on the island of Okinawa, the capital Naha provides an ideal accessible environment. Shurijo Castle Park (reconstructed) combines the history of the Ryukyu Kingdom with flat, well-designed pathways, while Kokusai Dori is a fully accessible urban street featuring shops, markets, and local culture in a tropical coastal setting.

Taken together, these destinations outline an accessible itinerary in Japan based on modern cities, flat historical parks, and well-organised coastal areas, where advanced infrastructure and cultural heritage combine to allow barrier-free travel with a high level of comfort.





DID YOU KNOW?

In northern Japan, on the island of Hokkaido, lies the port city of Otaru, which flourished during the Meiji era as a key commercial hub. Its historic canal is still lined with stone warehouses (*kura*), now converted into museums and craft workshops, including the Otaru Music Box Museum, home to hundreds of antique music boxes and historical musical objects.

Also in Hokkaido, the area of Noboribetsu is famous for the volcanic valley of Jigokudani (Hell Valley), where fumaroles, sulphur springs and scenic trails reveal the island's geothermal origins. Nearby, the Noboribetsu Date Jidaimura recreates an Edo-period village with samurai residences and traditional theatres.

In the central region of Chubu, the city of Takayama preserves one of the best-maintained historic districts in the country. The Sanmachi Suji area features Edo-period wooden houses, active traditional sake breweries, and the Takayama Jinya, a former feudal government administrative building.

In western Japan, the city of Matsue is known as the “city of water” due to the canals surrounding its castle. The Matsue Castle, one of the few remaining original wooden castles in Japan, dominates the city alongside historic gardens such as the Gessho-ji Temple Garden, linked to samurai culture.

On the island of Kyushu, in Kumamoto, stands the iconic Kumamoto Castle, originally built in the 17th century and partially restored after the 2016 earthquake. The complex includes fortified walls, historical museums and feudal gardens such as Suizenji Jojuen Garden, designed to represent miniature landscapes of Japan.

Finally, in Aomori Prefecture, the Sannai-Maruyama Site is one of the most important Jomon-period archaeological sites. Its museum and excavation area showcase reconstructed prehistoric dwellings, communal structures and artefacts from one of the oldest known cultures in the Japanese archipelago.

Together, these places reveal a lesser-known but deeply layered Japan—made of historic ports, feudal cities, volcanic landscapes and prehistoric settlements, where history, culture and nature intertwine in a continuous and striking narrative.



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